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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Warsaw Pact Leaders Conference in Moscow Reported BB 1
Polish Question Viewed BB 1
PZPR Politburo Approves Report on Moscow Summit BB 3
Warsaw Pact Assurance 'Gives Strength' to Poles [Oleynichev] BB 4
Media Comment on Warsaw Pact Summit in Moscow BB 5
'Fantastic Conjectures' [Sobolev] BB 5
'Psychological War' [Grachev] BB 5
Positive Reactions Noted BB 6
Warsaw Radio Cited BB 7
CEMA Food Industry Commission Meets in Moscow [IZVESTIYA 30 Nov] BB 8

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' [Bovin, Shishlin, Levin] CC 1
Moscow Warsaw Pact Meeting CC 1
Polish Situation CC 3
CPSU Draft Guidelines CC 4
Brezhnev Visit to India CC 5
Syrian, Jordanian Tensions CC 5
Proper Security for UN Diplomats Lacking CC 7
Skachkov Receives UN Development Program Aide [IZVESTIYA 26 Nov] CC 8
AAPSO Presidium Meeting in Nicosia Ends CC 8

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Material to Make Pakistani Bomb Shipped Via Canada A 1
Carter Administration Revokes USSR Export License A 1
Brezezinski's 'Inflammatory' Remarks to Poles Noted [PRAVDA 4 Dec] A 2
Pledge To Increase Arms, Reduce Taxes Viewed [Zorin] A 2
CPUSA Delegation Visits Moscow; Received by Aliyev A 3

SOUTH ASIA

India's Preparations for Brezhnev Visit Reported [Ivanov, Matyash, Chekhonin] D 1
Brezhnev Biography Published [Karmalito] D 2
Correspondents Preview [Ivanov, Matyash, Chekhonin] D 2
CPI Welcomes Visit [Ivanov, Matyash, Chekhonin] D 3
NEW WAVE Cited on Visit [IZVESTIYA 2 Dec] D 4
President Leonid Brezhnev Pays Visit to India D 5
Departure From Moscow D 5
Arrival in New Delhi [Ivanov, Matyash, Chekhonin] D
Bombay Meeting D
Brezhnev, Indira Gandhi Meet D 7

India Concerned at Increased PRC-Pakistan Contact D 7
Marchuk Receives Indian Cultural Society Figure D 7
[PRAVDA 26 Nov]
India To Aid DRA With Dam, Irrigation Complex D 8
Brezhnev Sends In-Flight Message to Karmal D 8
Kabul Gathering Notes 'Solidarity' With Palestinians D 8
Karmal Message D 8
Ratebzad Address D 10
Karmal NEPSZABADSAG Interview Praises USSR Aid D 10
Foreign Ministry 'Source' Raps WEU Decisions D 11
Second Anniversary of USSR-DRA Treaty Marked D 12
Party Organ Editorial Cited D 12
Bazilevich Comment D 13
Friendship Society Meeting D 13
USSR Presents Radio, TV Equipment to Afghanistan D 14
Brezhnev Sends In-Flight Message to Ziaul Haq D 14
PRC Naval Delegation Ends Pakistan Visit D 14

EASTERN EUROPE

RUDE PRAVO Cited on 1968, Current Polish Crises F 1
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 3 Dec]
PZPR's Olszowski Reported in Moscow for Talks F 3
[DPA]
Comment on PZPR Central Committee Appeal to People F 3
[Vorobyev, Olenichev]
'Counterrevolutionaries' Switch to 'Open Confrontation' F 3
Ceremonial Meeting Marks SFRY Republic Day F 4
[PRAVDA 28 Nov]
Petr Demichev Meets With Yugoslav Delegation F 4

WESTERN EUROPE

Austrian Communist Party 24th Congress Opens G 1
CPSU Delegation Arrival G 1
Congress Opening G 1
Zimyanin on Poland G 1
Muhri Notes Events G 3
Delegates on Poland G 3

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

U.S. Opposes Reducing Syrian-Jordanian Tensions H 1
U.S., Israel, Egypt Benefit From Arab Division [Timoshkin] H 1
CPSU Delegation Returns From Syria, Lebanon [PRAVDA 20 Nov] H 2
PRAVDA Reports Cuban Minister's Talks in Tehran [2 Dec] H 2

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Ethiopia, Kenya React to Somali Agression J 1
Kenya's Ouka Comments on Stability in Horn J 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Death of Deputy Sultan Ibraimov Announced R 1
Official Kirgiz Report R 1
Leaders Sign Obituary R 1
Commission To Organize Funeral R 1

Ibraimov Assasinated [AFP] R 2
Brezhnev Makes Tashkent Stopover En Route to India R 2
Arrival in Tashkent R 2
Meeting With Rashidov R 2
Departure From Tashkent R 3
Moscow City Trade Union Council Reviews Performance R 4
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 30 Nov]
Grishin Addresses Moscow Gorkom Conference R 5
Romanov Addresses Leningrad Report-Back Conference R 5
Leningradskiy Obkom, Oblispolkom Reshuffle Reported R 5
[LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 26 Nov]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Editorial on 1981-1985 Plan Main Directions S 1
[PRAVDA 3 Dec]
26th Party Congress Draft Basic Guidelines Approved S 6
[PRAVDA 2 Dec]
Finance Minister Garbuzov on Budget Aims for 1981 S 6
[IZVESTIYA 30 Nov]
Food, Living Standards Featured at Republic Plenums S 11
[Yevgladov, Latifi, Grachev, Klenskiy in PRAVDA 21 Nov]
Ministry Criticized for Refinery's Poor Performance S 14
[Goncharov in PRAVDA 28 Nov]
Ferrous Metallurgy Ministry Management Criticized S 16
[Pastukhov in PRAVDA 27 Nov]
'Partial Solutions' No Answer to Group B Problems S 20
[Editorial in PRAVDA 20 Nov]
Ministry Criticized for Siberian Oil Shortages S 21
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 14 Nov]
USSR Construction Minister Karavayev in Riga S 23
[SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 22 Nov]
Moscow Hosts 'Energy Problems' Conference S 23
[PRAVDA 22 Nov]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Views RSFSR Graingrowing Problems T 1
[28 Nov]
Bodyul Addresses Agricultural Problems at Plenum T 3
[SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIA 20 Nov]

WARSAW PACT LEADERS CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW REPORTED

Polish Question Viewed

LD051815 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 5 Dec 80

["Meeting of Leading Figures of Warsaw Treaty Member-States"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Dec,TASS--A meeting of party and state figures from the Warsaw Treaty member-states was held here today. The meeting was attended by:

From the People's Republic of Bulgaria--First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov; member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the BCP Central Committee, Foreign Minister of Bulgaria Petur Mladenov; member of the BCP Central Committee Dimitr Metodiev;

From the Hungarian People's Republic--First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Janos Kadar; secretary of the HSWP Central Committee Andras Gyenes; member of the HSWP Central Committee, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary Janos Borbandi;

From the German Democratic Republic--General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the State Council of the GDR Erich Honecker, member of the Political Bureau of the SUPG Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR Willi Stoph, member of the Political Bureau of the SUPG Central Committee, Secretary of the SUPG Central Committee Hermann Axen, member of the Political Bureau of the SUPG Central Committee, Minister of National Defence of the GDR Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Political Bureau of the SUPG Central Committee, Minister of State Security of the GDR Erich Mielke;

From the Polish People's Republic--First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Stanislaw Kania; member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland Jozef Pinkowski; member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee, secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Kazimierz Barcikowski; member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee, secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Stefan Olszowski; member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee, Minister of National Defence of Poland Wojciech Jaruzelski; member of the PUWP Central Committee, Foreign Minister of Poland Jozef Czyrek; member of the PUWP Central Committee, Minister of the Interior of Poland Miroslaw Milewski;

From the Socialist Republic of Romania--General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu; member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, Prime Minister of the Government of Romania Ilie Verdet; member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, secretary of the RCP Central Committee Virgil Cazacu; alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, Foreign Minister of Romania Stefan Andrei;

From the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics--the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev; member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov; member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Suslov; member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Committee of State Security Yuriy Andropov; member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko; member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Defence Minister Dmitriy Ustinov; secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Rusakov; from the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic--the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak; member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Chairman of the Government of Czechoslovakia Lubomir Strougal; member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechslovakia, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Vasil Bilak.

The meeting participants exchanged opinions on the development of the international situation in recent months. They are of the view that the course of events confirms the correctness of the assessments and the topicality of the proposals put forward at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of states participants in the Warsaw Treaty in Warsaw (May 1980). These proposals are having a positive impact on the processes which are at work in Europe and in other areas of the world. They accord with the interests of the people.

The sides noted with satisfaction an activisation of the political contacts between states with different social systems; continuation of the dialogue on the major international problems; the fruitful examination by the U.N. General Assembly of the proposals of the socialist and other countries aimed at rapid implementation of effective measures of restricting and ending the arms race. All this contributes to the process of detente.

The socialist countries expressed their intention to continue to make a contribution to improving the international climate, strengthening peace, continuing the policy of detente, developing international cooperation, resolving all conflicts by negotiations. The participants in the meeting firmly declare in favour of developing relations with all countries, irrespective of their social systems, on the basis of the principles of independence, sovereignty, in favour of renouncing the use or threat of force in relations between states, in favour of strict respect for the U.N. Charter.

The participants in the meeting stressed that they come out in favour of cooperation with all progressive, democratic, anti-imperialist forces, in favour of strengthening solidarity of all peoples in the struggle against the threat of war, for the policy of peace, disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, for detente and equitable cooperation.

The participants in the meeting expressed readiness for a constructive approach to the development of relations with the United States of America, if the new American administration displays the same approach.

The countries paricipants in the meeting welcome the beginning of the Madrid forum and come out in favour of such its [as received] development which would open new prospects for implementing the Helsinki documents, for the cause of peace and detente on the continent.

The participants in the meeting stated at the same time that the situation in the world remains tense. The arms race is acquiring an increasingly more dangerous nature. Seats of military confrontations and tension are preserved in various parts of the world, new conflicts break out.

The situation calls for higher vigilance in respect to aggressive aspirations of the imperialist forces, the attempts by reaction to damage the positions of socialist countries, developing states and national-liberation movements.

The meeting participants declared their resolve to continue to consolidate the unity of the socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity and equal mutually-advantageous cooperation.

Conviction was expressed at the meeting to the effect that the united efforts of all countries and peoples concerned for peace, security and international cooperation are capable of assuring the establishment of detente as the leading trend in international development.

An exchange of information was held between the meeting participants on the socialist and communist construction in their countries. They favour a further development of the economic and scientific and technological cooperation, coordination of plans in the interests of the socialist and communist construction in their countries and the raising of material well-being of their peoples.

Representatives of the Polish United Workers' Party informed the meeting participants on the development of the situation in the Polish People's Republic, about the results of the 7th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. The meeting participants expressed the confidence that communists, the working class, the working people of fraternal Poland will be able to overcome the present difficulties and will assure the country's further development along the socialist path. It was reiterated that the socialist Poland, the Polish United Workers' Party and the Polish people can firmly count on the fraternal solidarity and support of countries members of the Warsaw Treaty. Representatives of the Polish United Workers Party stressed that Poland has been, is and will remain a socialist state, a firm link in the common family of the countries of socialism.

The meeting of the party and state figures of the socialist countries was held in an atmosphere of comradely mutual understanding and unity of views.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 5 December carries a report on the Moscow meeting of leaders of the Warsaw Pact member countries. Comparison with the preceding item shows the two versions to be identical with the exception that the Moscow Domestic version supplies only the surnames of the participants.

[Moscow TASS in Russian has not been observed to carry a report on the Moscow meeting.]

PZPR POLITBURO APPROVES REPORT ON MOSCOW SUMMIT

LD071437 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Dec, TASS--The Politbureau of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee has examined and approved of the report of the Polish delegation at the meeting of the leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

The Politbureau of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, says the report on the meeting of the Politbureau, which was issued by the PAP agency, has reaffirmed the general evaluation of the complex international situation, which is characterized by the arms race, the existence of old and emergence in various regions of the world of new conflicts and tensions threatening international security and peace.

Of great significance in this situation is the constructive stand of the fraternal parties and the Warsaw Treaty member-countries on the question of continuing the policy of detente, dialogue and cooperation.

The Politbureau of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee recommended that the general line of all sides of the Warsaw Treaty find expression in the foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic, which serves the interests of Poland, strengthening the unity and cooperation of the socialist states as well as the interests of peace and security of all European states.

The Politbureau of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee has approved of the activity of the delegation of the Polish United Workers' Party at the meeting in Moscow and the evaluation of the situation in Poland, which was presented by it.

The Politbureau shares the view of the fraternal parties and states that the situation in Poland is of great significance for the might and security of the states of the socialist community, for the processes of detente and peace in Europe.

The Politbureau of the party Central Committee has received with gratitude the conviction expressed by the fraternal parties that the Polish United Workers' Party, the working class and all working people will be able to overcome the present difficulties and ensure the country's further development along the socialist lines.

The Politbureau has placed on record that of decisive significance for such a development is the implementation of the programme line of the sixth and seventh plenary meetings of the party Central Committee, resolute defence of this line from the opponents of socialism, which are creating a counterrevolutionary threat by causing anarchy and violations in the socio-economic life.

The Politbureau of the party Central Committee highly appreciates the understanding, solidarity and support on the part of the USSR, the other fraternal socialist countries, the economic aid rendered by them to Poland and their readiness to continue it in the future.

Socialist Poland will further make its active contribution to strengthening the community of the socialist countries, the values of the Warsaw Treaty and the economic potential of CMEA.

WARSAW PACT ASSURANCE 'GIVES STRENGTH' TO POLES

LD072050 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Correspondent Viktor Oleynichev Warsaw dispatch]

[Text] The summit meeting of the Warsaw Treaty countries has evoked great interest in Poland. The leaders of the socialist states examined a wide range of issues. The assessment of the situation was naturally received with special attention here. The conviction expressed by the participants in the conference to the effect that the communists and the working class of People's Poland will be able to overcome the difficulties that have arisen and will ensure the further development of the country on socialist lines made a deep impression on everyone. This assurance and also the readiness to render fraternal assistance and support give new strength to the Polish communists who are now closing ranks in the struggle for the restoration of order and calm in consolidating the positions of socialism.

Thus the Moscow meeting dealt a blow to the manifest provocative hullabaloo which has recently been actively exacerbated in the West over Poland. The various kinds of speculation which have been spread by the imperialist propaganda centers were designed to throw doubts on the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and its closest allies. They are escalating tension and a situation of destabilization.

At the Seventh Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, which took place the other day, it was again stressed that the alliance of friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is a guarantee of Poland's independence, the inviolability of its borders and its advancement along socialist lines.

This line was once again reaffirmed, too, at the meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo which approved the work of the Polish delegation at the Moscow meeting.

MEDIA COMMENT ON WARSAW PACT SUMMIT IN MOSCOW

'Fantastic Conjectures'

LD062258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2110 GMT 6 Dec 80

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Text] The mass information media abroad continue commenting on the results of the meeting in Moscow of party and government officials of the Warsaw Treaty member countries. Agencies of the socialist countries note the resoluteness of the socialist community to exert further effort in the cause of strengthening peace, halting the arms race, constructive dialogue of states with differing social systems. At the same time, as observers point out, those taking part in the meeting have quite distinctly stressed: The situation in the world continues to be tense. The conclusion drawn from this by the member countries participating in the meeting is the need to increase vigilance as regards the aggressive striving of the imperialist forces and the attempts of reaction to inflict harm on the positions of the socialist countries. A considerable part of the commentaries is devoted to the events about Poland, with the commentators turning attention to the words of the representatives of the Warsaw Treaty member countries that Poland was, is and will be a socialist state.

Extensive material is devoted to the Moscow meeting also in the West. AFP reports: Kremlinologists have immediately embarked on making speculative assumptions. Since they do not define them, but rather fan them up, they are making fantastic conjectures. From this it is apparent that certain circles in the West do not want normalization of the situation in Poland.

'Psychological War'

LD061535 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Summary] The Warsaw Treaty meeting held in Moscow on 5 December has evoked a worldwide response. Our special correspondent Yevgeniy Grachev reports:

The socialist press contains comprehensive and positive reports.

Reports elsewhere naturally highlight aspects relevant to particular countries. "An American journalist, for example, stresses the idea that the socialist countries expressed a willingness to act constructively in developing relations with the United States, if the new American administration shows the same approach.

"But the bourgeois mass news media remain true to themselves. The spoonful of pitch [from Russian proverb: "The spoonful of pitch in the barrel of honey"] remains the invariable reasoning for any report from Moscow.

Noting that the delegates confirmed that the Polish people can firmly rely on the fraternal solidarity and support of the socialist countries, the Western observers begin to develop this theme in their own way. Invention assumes such proportions that one can speak of a veritable psychological war. There are a good many materials of this sort that look like direct instructions for the enemies of People's Poland. But attempts to drive a wedge into relations between Poland and its socialist allies are doomed to fail. This is shown, in particular, by the statements of the Polish leaders at the Moscow meeting. They stressed that Poland has been, is and will remain a socialist state, and a firm link in the common family of the countries of socialism.

"The working people of the socialist countries, and all progressive people the world over, take as a guide to action the words spoken at the Moscow meeting. The situation demands heightened vigilance, in relations to the aggressive ambitions of imperialist forces and the attempts of the reactionaries to inflict damage on the positions of the socialist countries, the developing states and the national liberation movements."

Positive Reactions Noted

LD070825 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1720 GMT 6 Dec 80

["In the Interests of Detente and Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Excerpts] Moscow, Dec (TASS)--The meeting held on 5 December in Moscow of party and state leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, at which the participants exchanged views on the development of the international situation over the past months, has drawn enormous attention throughout the world. Foreign reaction to the meeting notes that the participants stressed the resolve of the countries of the socialist community to devote further efforts toward strengthening peace, ending the arms race and toward a constructive dialogue with states having different social systems. It is pointed out that the socialist countries expressed their intention to continue to make a weighty contribution to improving the international climate and the continuation of the policy of detente.

At the same time, attention is drawn to the fact that the participants in the meeting quite clearly stressed that the situation in the world remains tense, that the arms race is acquiring an increasingly dangerous character and that seats of military confrontation remain in various parts of the world.

As the press points out, the countries participating in the meeting are drawing the conclusion that it is necessary to increase vigilance regarding the aggressive strivings of the imperialist forces, and the attempts of reactionaries to harm the positions of the socialist countries.

A significant part of the commentaries are devoted to events about Poland. It is stressed that the PZPR representatives informed participants in the meeting about the development of the situation in the Polish People's Republic. What stands out from this is that the PZPR representatives stressed that Poland was, is and will be a socialist state. It was confirmed that socialist Poland, the PZPR and the Polish people can firmly count on the fraternal solidarity and support of the countries participating in the Warsaw Treaty.

The text of the report on the meeting of the leaders of the participating states of the Warsaw Treaty is widely published in today's newspapers in many countries of the world. The press of the socialist states has placed it in prominent positions.

The Austrian news agency, APA, notes that the participants in the meeting favor the development of relations with all countries, regardless of their social systems, on the basis of the principles of independence, sovereignty, renunciation of the use and threat of force in relations between states, and strict respect for the UN Charter.

A BBC commentator noted that "judging by the statement about the meeting, the Warsaw Treaty member countries will continue the detente policy." The main French television channel drew attention to the readiness of the participants in the Moscow meeting for a constructive approach to the development of relations with the United States, if the new U.S. administration displays the same approach.

The U.S. newspapers Washington POST writes that the Moscow meeting evidently set the aid of lessening international tension and of working out a joint stand by the leaders of the countries of Eastern Europe regarding the events in Poland. Analysts in Washington drew attention to the fact that the support being given to Poland is not restricted to the economic sphere.

At the same time the Western press is speculating in various ways about the meeting in Moscow and about the situation in Poland in particular. It is clear from these reports that certain circles and forces in the West do not wish the normalization of the situation in Poland and that they would like to see Poland gripped by anarchy and disorder and far removed from the settlement of the economic and political difficulties which have arisen.

The Syrian newspaper ATH-THAWRAH stresses that the regular meetings between the leaders of the countries of the socialist community are very important for all progressive mankind because they set a firm line for the achievement of aims which serve the interests of detente, security and the peaceful future of the peoples.

Warsaw Radio Cited

LD072322 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1730 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 7 Dec (TASS)--Commenting on the results of the meeting of party and state figures of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, foreign organs of the mass media note that the participants of the meeting stated their determination to strengthen, in the future also, the unity of the socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity, to make a contribution to the improvement of the international climate, to the consolidation of peace, to the continuation of the policy of detente and to the development of international cooperation.

Cohesion, unity, interaction--these words can be used to sum up the results of the Moscow meeting of the leading figures of the participant states of the Warsaw Treaty, RABOTNICHESKO DELO, organ of the BCP Central Committee writes. The paper continues: The meeting showed that the relations and fraternal cooperation between socialist countries is based on the unity of their common tasks and goals, on limitless fidelity to Marxism-Leninism, friendship with the CPSU and the USSR. Unhestitating resolution was expressed once more in Moscow to strengthen and develop unity and interaction between the countries of the socialist community, which is the most reliable guarantee for solid successes of real socialism and the general struggle for peace and social progress.

Warsaw radio notes: In the Polish People's Republic the conviction, expressed by the fraternal parties in Moscow, that communists, the working class and the working people of fraternal Poland will be able to overcome the difficulties which have arisen, and will ensure the further development of the country along the socialist path, has been accepted with gratitude. The radio station emphasizes: Poland was, is and will be a socialist state.

The socialist countries which have come together in the Warsaw Pact, the Hungarian paper NEPSZABADSHAG points out, are such an invincible community in the world which not only does not allow itself to be provoked, but also has the necessary sangfroid and might to provide a historical service to the cause of progress and security. Together with other supporters of peace they are ready to oppose certain forces which, unfortunately, are still influential and desire to pursue policies which lead the world to a catastrophe that threatens the fate of the south and peoples of the world.

Warsaw Treaty members, the Yugoslav paper POLITIKA writes, have confirmed their fidelity to the policy of peaceful coexistence and--what is especially noticeable--their readiness to be constructive in developing relations with the United States if the U.S. administration displays the same attitude.

The Mongolian public, MONTSAME reports, warmly welcomes the results of the Moscow meeting. In the conditions of aggravation of international situation for which, the agency points out, imperialist circles should be blamed, the socialist countries are pursuing a balanced [vzveshennyy] and realistic policy aimed at curbing the arms race, preventing a new world war and strengthening the unity and cohesion of the world socialist community.

The Finnish paper KANSAN UUTISET writes that current international questions were examined during the meeting. Its participants expressed the conviction that joint efforts of all countries and peoples interested in peace, security and international cooperation are capable of making sure that detente is reinforced as the leading tendency in international developments.

The American paper San Francisco EXAMINER, commenting on the report about the meeting in Moscow, focuses attention on the statement that Warsaw Treaty member states are for developing relations with all countries irrespective of their social systems on the basis of principles of independence, sovereignty, for refusing to use force or threatening to use it in interstate relations, for a strict observance of the UN Charter.

CEMA FOOD INDUSTRY COMMISSION MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD051643 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Commission's Work"]

[Text] The 35th session of the CEMA Standing Commission on the Food Industry has taken place in Moscow, with the participation of delegations from the CEMA countries, as well as an SFRY delegation. Representatives of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen were present as observes.

Measures to filfill the resolutions of the 34th CEMA session were discussed and appropriate resolutions were adopted. A plan for the commission's work for 1981-1982 was discussed and approved.

The commission approved measures for cooperation in the sphere of the economical expenditure of fuel and energy resources in the production of certain types of products.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD071815 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 7 Dec 80

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer; Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, international affairs journalist; and Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, All-Union Radio commentator]

[Text] [Levin] Good day, esteemed comrade listeners. As you already know, a meeting of the leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member states took place in Moscow on 5 December. This was unquestionably a most important event in international affairs. A very great deal is being written about this meeting in both the press of the socialist countries and in the press of other world states. This interest is explained by the broad range of international problems which were examined at the meeting in Moscow and the approach taken by the Moscow meeting, by the participants in the Moscow meeting, towards the most acute and urgent contemporary international problems.

Moscow Warsaw Pact Meeting

The participants in the meeting exchanged views on the development of the international situation in recent months. They expressed the opinion that the course of events confirms the correctness of the assessments and the topicality of the proposals put forward at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states in Warsaw this May. These proposals are having a positive impact on the processes which are taking place in Europe and other parts of the world. They are in keeping with the people's interests.

[Shishlin] One of the fundamental and cardinal aspects of the Moscow conference was the fact that it reaffirmed the firm and consistent line taken by the socialist states towards strengthening detente, the implementation of the peace policy and readiness to hold a constructive dialogue with the most varies social and political forces of the present era. This was not just an invitation to take part in a dialogue. It was an absolutely specific attitude towards the absolutely specific negotiations which are now being held, which are now in progress. This applies to Madrid, to Vienna--and to Geneva--I have in mind the talks which have commenced within the framework of the first discussion between the Soviet Union and the United States of questions involving strategic armaments in Europe. Proceeding from the reaffirmation of the line taken by the Warsaw Treaty member states towards the continuation of the detente policy, I think that one should pay the most serious attention to the stipulations in the final document which express readiness to cooperate with all progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces and readiness to strengthen the solidarity of the peoples in the struggle against the threat of war, for the policy of peace and disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament.

[Bovin] At the same time I would like to point out that it is unnecessary to regard this meeting as something extraordinary. In principle, as you know, the socialist countries always coordinate their foreign policy activities. This is particularly so in the complex international conditions which have arisen. To a certain extent this can perhaps even be described as a turning point, a crossroads. Either things will lead to detente or they will lead to a further slowing down of detente. At just such a juncture it is absolutely natural that the leaders of the fraternal socialist countries should meet to, so to speak, synchronize once more their foreign policy watches, if you like, and to exchange views once more on these same topical issues.

[Shishlin] Yes. And I think, as it happens, that it is basically very important that now we must say that 1980 has added troubles...[interrupted by Bovin]

[Bovin] Troubles.

[Levin] And problems.

[Shishlin] Yes, and it has exacerbated international affairs. And, in general, one must say bluntly that in 1980 the trend towards international detente has been subjected to very serious attacks, very serious attacks. And I think that, at a time when there is the problem of choice, the declaration made by the particpants in the Moscow meeting about their readiness for a constructive approach to the development of relations with the United States, if the new U.S. administration displays a similar approach, is a sufficiently precise guideline in the foreign policy of the socialist states, although, of course, the choice made by the socialist countries cannot always be equated with the choice which other countries make.

[Levin] Well, Soviet-U.S. relations, as well as relations between the other socialist countries and the United States, are, of course, attracting special attention at present. But, in general, I would say that recent reports from across the Atlantic justify a certain restrained optimism. But for the moment this is very restrained. One will only be able to judge the new administration headed by President Reagan by its deeds.

[Bovin] Reagan, of course, realizes that he cannot get away from continuing talks with the Soviet Union. But, by all accounts, it seems to me, in general, that a harder line in U.S. policy is at hand, particularly where it concerns, for example, the problems of disarmament and military detente. It seems to me that soon we will have to confront a harder line of this kind and preparations for this should be made, although in general I do not exclude the possibility that after a while everything may return to the beaten trace, as we say.

[Shishlin] Yes. Nevertheless, in general, those commentaries which were made during the election campaign, the declarations that were made, particularly the declarations during the election campaign, were not empty talk, after all.

[Bovin] Yes, although they will, of course, be revised in the process of practical policy...[interrupted by Shishlin]

[Shishlin] But...[interrupted by Bovin]

[Bovin] We have already seen several...[interrupted by Shishlin]

[Shishlin] But they reflect in some way the style and aspirations of this administration. So, one should assume in this context that the declaration made by the Moscow meeting about readiness for a constructive dialogue may possibly compel a second and a third look.

[Bovin] Unquestionably. This is because policy is now being drafted in Washington. Unquestionably, this declaration by the fraternal countries will, of course, play its part during this period. This, I stress again, is our position, our attitude towards these problems.

[Levin] The participants in the Moscow meeting [of the Warsaw Treaty] stated that the world situation remains tense, that the arms race is assuming a more and more dangerous nature....

[Bovin] That's exactly what we are saying.

[Levin] Yes; and that in various parts of the world there remain hotbeds of military confrontation and tension, and new conflicts are arising. And the conclusion drawn by the Moscow meeting--the conclusion that the situation requires heightened vigilance against the aggressive aspirations of imperialist forces and against the attempts by reaction to damage the position of the socialist countries, the developing states and national liberation movements--is made, of course, from an overall analysis, a broad and in-depth analysis, of the international situation as a whole. And in this connection, of course, primary attention is focussed on the statement by the meeting's participants of their resolve to continue to strengthen the unity of the socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, international solidarity and equal, mutually-advantageous cooperation. The course of the 25th congress aimed at developing friendship with the socialist countries--the course of the CPSU and the Soviet state was clearly and vividly reflected in that. And that course is the joint course of the fraternal parties.

Polish Situation

[Shishlin] That is undoubtedly so, because each socialist country owes a very, very great deal to the unity of the socialist countries. And I think that in point of fact every fraternal socialist state to a considerable degree owes its achievements and the fact that its socialist gains have won a firm foothold precisely to internationalism, the internationalist relations among the socialist countries. And this goes literally for every socialist country, particularly when complex conditions befall it, particularly when it gets into a difficult situation. In this respect, of course, it came as no surprise at all that the mainstream of commentaries, so to speak, on the meeting of leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member states in Moscow dealt with Polish affairs. The assessment given to the situation in the Polish People's Republic by both the Polish leadership and the PZPR at the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum, furthermore, as is known is the assessment which was expressed collectively by the Warsaw Treaty member states.

[Bovin] Speaking of the PZPR Central Committee plenum, I would simply like to read a few passages from it to show, how the Polish comrades themselves assess the situation. The resolution by the plenum, for example, says the following: The Central Committee considers that at the present time the chief problem still remains the restoring of the normal rhythm of work and life of the people and the achievement of political and social stability on the basis of a socialist renewal. It goes on: Maintaining normal life today is the most urgent necessity and condition for the successful continuation of the process of renewal. However, the resolution says, action is being taken, as before, in the country with the aim of exploiting the well-founded dissatisfaction of the working people, caused by errors and the difficult social and economic situation, and at maintaining and even heightening the tension. And this duplicity of the situation--on the one hand the need to restore the normal course of life, and on the other hand the pressure from those forces which are hindering this--this duplicity is in my opinion now the chief feature of the overall situation that is happening in Poland. And naturally this situation was discussed at the meeting of the leaders.

[Levin] At the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum concern really was expressed in many speeches, including by Comrade Kania, over the action of the antisocialist and counter-revolutionary forces. The Polish comrades themselves are presently paying attention to this, as, naturally, are all their friends. Here it is noteworthy that on the other hand imperialist forces are trying in every way possible to support these antisocialist forces. There have recently been no small number of provocative acts, not only by reactionary circles of the United States, but also by many reactionary circles in West Europe. [words indistinct]

[Shishlin] The fundamenal facts of the Polish reality are undubitably that Poland, with its population of 35 million--coinciding with the 35 years of its socialist development--has achieved entry into the top 10 most industrially developed states of the world. Socialist Poland has acquired firm and stable borders. Socialist Poland has become an important factor in the balance of forces not only in Europe, but also, it can be said outright, in the world. And the Polish voice is a very authoritative one in what is said on the international scene as a whole.

[Bovin] There is, incidentally, yet another important fact: Despite all the difficulties one cannot but see that overall the standard of living in Poland has changed fundamentally.

[Shishlin] Quite, quite. And in this respect I think that, without closing one's eyes to the complexity of the problems facing Poland today, the statement by the PZPR representatives--which was reflected in the final communique on the Moscow meeting--to the effect that Poland has been, is and will continue to be a socialist state and a firm link in the joint family of the socialist countries was more than justified. Equally, the statement by the other participants in the meeting to the effect that socialist Poland, the PZPR and the Polish people can count firmly on the fraternal solidarity and support of the Warsaw Treaty member countries also deserves the most serious attention.

CPSU Draft Guidelines

[Levin] Yes, in our socialist community all internal affairs are at the same time also, to a certain degree, joint affairs. This is evident, in particular, in the reation to the publication of the CPSU Central Committee draft document for the 26th party congress, the "Basic Guidelines of USSR Economic and Social Development in 1981-85 and the Period up to 1990." That document has drawn a very wide response in the press, first and foremost that of the socialist countries, which sees in it yet another reflection of the Soviet Union's desire to continue actively promoting the development of socialist economic integration within the framework of the CEMA countries, which serves the best interests of each country in our community individually and all of them as a whole. The reactions to the draft document of the party Central Committee can, I think, be divided into two basic types.

First there are the assessments. The leading article in RUDE PRAVO devoted to the document of the CPSU Central Committee, for example is entitled "Great Prospects." The newspaper stresses that implementation of the plans contained in the CPSU Central Committee draft will increase the economic, political and military might of the Soviet Union. Yugoslavia's POLITIKA singles out that living standards are in the forefront. Among these assessments is the opinion of the Swiss journal DE GENEVA: "The USSR gives priority to improving the well-being of the people." The opinion of HUMANITE the French communist newspaper, is a very interesting one: "The issuing of the draft for nationwide discussion is proof of the genuine democracy existing in the USSR."

The other type of reaction is one of comparison. To elucidate the meaning of this idea I will quote a specific example. The U.S. Washington POST writes: The increase in gross national product in the USSR envisaged by the draft is considerably higher than what the industrially developed countries of the West can count on. And so it is: The current opinion in the EEC is that in 1981 they can count on a 0.6 percent increase in industrial production--in other words, practically zero. On the other hand, the dynamic development of the socialist Soviet economy is reflected once again in the basic guidelines of USSR Economic and social development. The West German UNSERE ZEIT writes: The Soviet people are entering their new 5-year period full of optimism, while the FRG population is facing a downturn in production and growing unemployment.

This week new figures on the unemployment level in the FRG were published. At present the number of people out of work is 947,500; and it is most indicative that an enormous number of young people up to the age of 20, in other words those leaving school, have no work and no prospects of getting any. The prospects for the future, incidentally, are even worse. In the Common Market countries, according to forecasts by bourgeois economists, the level of unemployment next year will reach 6.8 percent, while the growth of prices will be no less than 9.7 percent. On the other hand, the Central Committee document is viewed as yet another vivid and convincing confirmation of the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union--a policy aimed at ensuring an improvement in the well-being of the people and which is based on principles of peace. We are now, however, at the threshold of an event which will influence the consolidation of peace in the most direct way, of which we are deeply convinced: the visit by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to India.

Brezhnev Visit to India

[Bovin] As you know, comrades, there have long existed between our country and India strong and stable relations, relations of friendship and cooperation. That cooperation has very many facets, embracing politics, economics, scientific and technological links, cultural links--in fact practically the whole spectrum of possible relations between states. Naturally this visit will lead to a further broadening of those links. It will stress once again the friendly nature of the relations between our two countries, and this relates primarily, of course, to the situation in Asia, where India plays one of the leading roles in Asian politics, although it also influences the situation throughout the whole world. It must be said that the Soviet Union places a very high evaluation on the foreign policy course of India, which is one of the leaders of the nonaligned movement and which pursues a constructive foreign policy course aimed at defending peace in world politics.

Moreover, I must say that in steering this course India in general comes up against quite a few difficulties because the imperialist powers, and above all the United States, have repeatedly tried to deflect her from this course. A very interesting process is now underway in India, as indeed in many other countries, where what is happening in Washington is being closely followed. They are following what changes with regard to India can occur as a result of the change of administration. Furthermore, here is a telling detail: The U.S. ambassador to India was once Patrick Moynihan, and he recommended the American administration to pursue with regard to India a policy of, as he wrote, benevolent disdain. And, in general, that is what the Americans did; they followed just such a policy, and sometimes even going beyond that and steering a more negative course, as, let's say, when Nixon openly backed Pakistan in that conflict with India. And fears are now being expressed in Delhi that the new Republican administration might display altogether much more sympathy towards Pakistan, towards the arming of Pakistan, something which, naturally, is alarming for our Indian friends.

It must be said that the development of Soviet-Indian relations contributes unquestionably to the tackling of India's internal problems, particularly economic and social ones, and it also contributes to the consolidation of India as one of the leading powers on the world political arena. And these two aspects will of course be highlighted again during the visit to India by Leonid Ilich.

[Levin] On the eve of the visit, Indira Gandhi said that friendship between the Soviet Union and India is one of the important factors for the preservation of peace throughout the world, and that assessment is of course quite just.

[Bovin] And it is all the more important as, all told, this meeting, as we have already said here, is occuring during quite a complex period, when in the world not only are old conflicts developing, but new ones are emerging: Let's take, for instance--moving on to a new subject--the exacerbation of the Syrian-Jordanian border.

Syrian, Jordanian Tensions

Details have been arriving from there all week that Syria has concentrated its troops along the border. The Jordanians responded by doing the same. What are Syria's motives for this? Well, there are two points. First, the Syrians accuse the king of the Hashemite Kingdom of giving support to the Moslem Brotherhood, that reactionary rightwing organization which is engaged in subversive activity in Syria. That is one line of reasoning. The second line of reasoning is that, as is being asserted in Damascus, King Husayn wants to squeeze the PLO out of a Near East settlement and, so to speak, to go along with, to copy, As-Sadat, to agree to the Camp David accords, and, generally, to settle the Palestine problem in this manner. Well, it must be said that both these arguments are very energetically denied by Jordan. Well, nevertheless, the war of words continues in quite sharp tones and the chief thing is that it is no longer just a war of words but of troop concentrations on the border, and, as the newspapers in the region are now writing, only Israel stands to gain from this--naturally so, because, just as the war between Iran and Iraq has already distracted attention from the Israel-Arab conflict...[interrupted by Shishlin]

[Shishlin] A senseless war!

[Bovin] Yes, unquestionably a senseless war. This new line of tension also, so to speak, acts in the same direction.

[Levin] Admittedly, in recent days reports have appeared that it has been possible to defuse this critical situation to a certain extent...[interrupted by Bovin]

[Bovin] Well, it's not clear yet.

[Levin] Yes, it is hard to judge how far the critical situation has been defused for sure. The situation really does remain very complex.

[Shishlin] I think that, to go back to the forthcoming visit by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to India, it is worth mentioning not only the Soviet-Indian significance, as it were, of the visit, but also the circumstance that this is a visit to a country which was one of the initiators of setting up the nonaligned movement, and what we are talking about now, the countries we are naming, are all members of the nonaligned movement. And Comrade Brezhnev's visit to India will unquestionably be fresh confirmation of the Soviet Union's attitude to the movement...[interrupted by Bovin]

[Bovin] A positive attitude.

[Shishlin] As a positive factor in the whole of world politics. And we really do want to see the nonaligned movement as a political force which consistently advocates a radical normalization of the international political climate, the establishment of genuinely democratic political and economic relations in the world. And in this sense, of course, the problems of these internecine dissensions--and dissensions is perhaps too weak a word--the problems of these conflicts, wars, strife which arise among the nonaligned states are, of course, the very disputes and conflicts which we believe should be resolved only at the conference table. Arms should remain under covers, in arsenals. It is not they that should speak; it suffices for politicians to speak.

[Bovin] Moreover, let's take, say, the Iran-Iraq conflict: The longer it lasts in time--and it has been going on for close to 3 months--the worse becomes the situation both of Iran and Iraq. In Iran, economic difficulties are having an effect on the political stability of the regime, because reports are coming from Tehran all the time now of the internal struggle which is taking place there between, say, the Bani-Sadr entourage and these orthodox religious people. In this connection, a recent statement by Bani-Sadr is very telling. There is a newspaper there--ENQELAB-E ESLAMI--it is practically the president's paper, and he has a regular column in the paper--it is called "The President's Working Diary." He publishes his thoughts on all kinds of subjects.

In the latest edition of The Working Diary this week, Bani-Sadr has the following passage: There are six types of prisons in Iran at the present time: run by the police, the judiciary, the judiciary of the Islamic republic, the committees, Mr Khalkhal and the antivice organization. With these six kinds of prisons we have gotten worse than the previous regime. We can see that we carried out a revolution, and yet remained where we were. Despite the people's right to education, proclaimed in the Constitution, the universities are closing, while complete anarchy reigns in the schools. The level of the dissemination of culture in our society is in many instances lower than under the old regime. That is what the president writes in his working diary. An instead of channelling attention and energy into tackling these really topical internal problems, they have to engage in this fratricidal war, the war between Iran and Iraq, which, I repeat, continues, and to which an end is not yet in sight.

[Levin] Well, attempts have been made by the nonaligned movement to play a positive role by means of mediation missions. It suffices to recall the repeated trips to Tehran and Baghdad by Malmierca, the Cuban minister of foreign affairs, who represents Fidel Castro, chairman of the nonaligned movement. But they have so far not had any result.

Yes, the world in which we live is very complex and varied, and there are quite a few problems even more than one would like. But the approach to tackling these problems, which was demostrated once again by the leaders of the participant-states of the Warsaw Treaty at the meeting in Moscow, shows very clearly that the line of the socialist countries is a line towards the development and deepening of the process of detente, a line towards the strengthening of peace, towards the creation of the optimum conditions for creation. And this line, of course, has a growing influence on the whole course of international events.

With that our time has run out, and the program has come to an end. Thank you for your attention.

PROPER SECURITY FOR UN DIPLOMATS LACKING

LD060004 Moscow TASS in English 1948 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] New York, 5 Dec, TASS--Bandit attacks on representatives of foreign states, explosions near their missions, the hostile campaigns whipped up by the press against the envoys of those countries whose policy is not to the liking of the United States--this is the real situation in which the diplomatic corps has to work in New York. At a meeting of the Sixth (Legal) Committee of the U.N. General Assembly, the host country, the United States of America, came in for criticism for its refusal to adopt effective measures to assure the security of the diplomats and their families. Such a policy, as was pointed out at the meeting, in effect borders on connivance with criminal elements.

During the discussion of the question about the relations with the host country, it was stressed, among others, that the criminals who organised an explosion near the USSR mission one year ago have not yet been apprehended or punished. Last September, an event occurred which was unprecedented for its seriousness in the whole history of the United Nations--a wanton murder of a Cuban diplomat by terrorists from the Omega-7 organisation.

Speaking at a meeting of the Legal Committee, the Cuban representative pointed out that acts of violence against diplomats are committed by well-known bandits operating with impunity in the country's territory of the United States. They hold public gatherings, publish their inflammatory articles in newspapers. For already 18 years, Cuban diplomats in New York live in conditions of constant danger. If American authorities had taken all the necessary measures, such a vile assassination of a Cuban diplomat would not have occurred.

In the words of the representative of Afghanistan the United States is clearly failing to honour its commitments regarding the protection of the diplomatic missions. Hostile actions are still being committed against representatives of foreign states. The Afghan representative also mentioned the difficulties which Afghan diplomats have to face in obtaining entry visas.

The Soviet delegate said that the situation in which the diplomatic missions of states to the United Nations have to work remains abnormal. Cases of violations of diplomatic immunity have become more frequent. The authorities of the host country show a laxity in the discharge of its international commitments and still refuse to take the necessary measures.

The Sixth Committee adopted a resolution strongly condemning the terrorist acts committed against foreign missions accredited at the United Nations. The United States is recommended to adopt without delay effective measures to protect diplomats, to prevent acts of violence and to prosecute the criminals, says the resolution.

SKACHKOV RECEIVES UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM AIDE

LD080815 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS--A talk took place 24 November between S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and F. Bradford Morse, administrator of the UN Development Program, in the course of which questions of cooperation by Soviet organizations with the UN Development Program were discussed.

AAPSO PRESIDIUM MEETING IN NICOSIA ENDS

LD072152 Moscow TASS in English 2131 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Nicosia, 7 Dec, TASS--The presidium of the Organization for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity has ended here. It was attended by representatives of public political organizations and national-liberation movements of more than 50 countries. A declaration, that was adopted upon completion of the work, denounces activities of the imperialist circles of the United States, which seek to hold their positions in countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The imperialists more frequently resort to provoking hostility and conflicts between independent states, to using arms and mercenaries in order to prop up anti-people's regimes, to forming military-political groupings against progressive countries and revolutionary forces.

The presidium of the Organization for Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity urged Iran and Iraq to have as soon as possible a peace settlement of the conflict, from which only imperialism gains.

The document denounces the hegemonistic desires and the aggressive, great-power policy of the Chinese leadership against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The international public, the declaration stresses, expresses profound anxiety over the fact that the Chinese leadership strengthens political and military links with the forces of imperialism and reaction.

The declaration stresses that invigoration of imperialist subversive designs against peoples' freedom and progress is closely linked with the course of the aggressive circles of the United States and other NATO countries aimed at undermining the process of detente and at having a recurrence to the cold war time, at heightening the danger of war.

The presidium of the Organization for Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity declared its firm determination to continue, in close unity with all anti-imperialist peace forces, rendering support to the forces which wage struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for national liberation and social progress, to continue coming out for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict on the basis of the withdrawal of all Israeli troops from the occupied Arab lands and recognition of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and to have a state of their own.

MATERIAL TO MAKE PAKISTANI BOMB SHIPPED VIA CANADA

LD072200 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Washington, 7 Dec, TASS--As was reported by the newspaper Washington POST, American electronic equipment that can be used in developing nuclear weapons has been illegally transferred to Pakistan through Canada in the past few months. With reference to the data of the Canadian police authorities, the newspaper points out that at least five consignments of such a cargo have already been shipped to Pakistan. According to other information, 11 such cargoes were sent from Canada to Pakistan this year. According to experts, this equipment can be used both for uranium enrichment and directly for the production of nuclear weapon components.

According to the Washington POST, the Canadian authorities have arrested three persons involved in exercising the deliveries, they are accused of violating export laws pertaining to electronic equipment.

It has also become known that the Canadian federal police confiscated at the Montreal international airport "Mirabel" the cargo prepared to be dispatched to Pakistan aboard a British Airways plane. In the sealed boxes there was electronic equipment intended for the production of enriched urainum for a nuclear bomb.

Ottawa, 7 Dec, TASS--The use of the Canadian territory as a trans-shipping point for dispatch of sophisticated equipment to the military regime of Pakistan has been the cause of profound indignation in Canada. Member of the House of Commons of the Federal Parliament A. Lawrence has strongly criticized the official authorities who instead of serious actions accused three Canadian businessmen involved in deliveries, only of violating customs rules.

Deputies of Parliament from opposition parties have demanded that Canada should lodge a protest with Pakistan over deliveries through its territory of the prohibited nuclear technology and equipment. The Canadian Foreign Minister Marc MacGuigan has said that he personally already made a resolute representation to the Pakistani foreign minister on the matter.

New Delhi, 7 Dec, TASS--According to a report of the New Delhi newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES, the American equipment that was illegally brought to Pakistan through Canada is already being used to develop so-called "Islamic atomic bomb."

CARTER ADMINISTRATION REVOKES USSR EXPORT LICENSE

LD062236 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] New York, 6 Dec, TASS--The Carter administration, whose term of office expires, is nevertheless attempting to continue the policy which has actually proved bankrupt--a policy of curtailing the trade and economic relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. A fresh example of this is the decision recently adopted by the U.S. administration to revoke export licences to supply the USSR with technical data on a plant to produce drilling equipment previously issued to the Dresser Industries company.

A Dresser Industries spokesman issued a statement denouncing the discriminatory act. This decision, the statement says, will have no practical effect on the Soviet Union and, on the contrary, will only prejudice the interests of the United States of America in the field of trade, energy, and foreign policy. The fact is that towards the close of 1979, the company had already supplied all the technical data and equipment. The only commitment that has so far remained unfulfilled is to enter insignificant modifications in the technical data, a task which the Soviet Union can quite handle on its own.

The statement says that Washington officials ought to understand that this decision represents an empty and meaningless gesture. It will only serve to increase abroad the image of the United States as an unreliable partner. Since the burden of damages that this decision by the U.S. President will involve, will be borne exclusively by the Dresser Industries, the company challenges its legitimacy.

One can only add to the statement by the Dresser Industries that the current U.S. administration has made it a rule to renege unilaterally on previously assumed commitments. The U.S. administration's record includes violation of scores of international bilateral agreements and accords. By its actions, the U.S. administration is also undermining the credibility of U.S. companies and firms. The fact is that failure by U.S. companies and firms to honour their commitments will inevitably serve to undermine abroad the confidence in them as trade partners.

BREZEZINSKI'S 'INFLAMMATORY' REMARKS TO POLES NOTED

LD081241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Provocative Stance"]

[Text] Washington, 3 Dec--As has become known here, Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security adviser, and a number of other officials in the Carter administration recently had a meeting with certain Polish "political scientists" who were in the United States in accordance with the so-called scientific exchange program. Brzezinski asked them provocative questions, calling, in essence, for "Polish opposition forces to give an armed rebuff" to the authorities and exert even greater pressure on the government. In these conversations it was said that Poland and its economy have "entered a phase of anarchy" and that these forces must exploit the circumstances to destabilize the situation in the country and consolidate their positions.

It is noted here that Brzezinski, taking advantage of his place in the U.S. administration, is still conducting a line of whipping up tension and in essence is continuing his inflammatory activity.

PLEDGE TO INCREASE ARMS, REDUCE TAXES VIEWED

LD071422 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 7 Dec 80

["Moscow Viewpoint" program "prepared" by Valentin Zorin, political observer of Soviet radio and television]

[Excerpts] During my recent stay in the United States, I heard many calls for considerably expanding military spending because, it was alleged, the national security of the United States might be in danger if this is not done.

When in recent weeks that I spent in the United States I heard calls for more tens of billions of dollars to be spent on arms, it occurred to me that these calls are in sharp contrast with the pledges made during the recent election campaign by both the Republican and Democratic contenders. Their election platforms included promises to solve the most complicated economic problems that, as you know well, are facing your country. I just cannot understand how can it be possible to simultaneously boost military spending and control runaway inflation, plan to grant more multi-billion dollar donations to the Pentagon and improve the position of millions of Americans who suffer from unemployment and the rising cost of living. Nobody could explain to me in the United States in what way is it possible to fulfill the Republican pledge to reduce taxation and their pledge to considerably increase military spending at the same time.

I am aware of the fact that there are some armchair strategists in Washington who are of the opinion that another round of the arms race may be too much of an economic burden for the Soviet Union. Such opinions have been expressed in the past decades on many occasions, and on every occasion they have been proved wrong. There can be no room for doubt that the same will happen if illusions prevail over commonsense in Washington. There can be no room for doubt either that another round of the arms race will further exacerbate the economic situation in the United States and lead to a decline in living standards of millions of common Americans. This may entail the exacerbation of the social conflict and destabilization of the American society that will be dangerous for the ruling class. Those who hope to undermine the Soviet Union's economic might by stepping up the arms race would display greater political vision if they weigh all the consequences of another round of the arms race not only with regard to the international situation but also with regard to the situation in their own country.

The United States is facing an important choice. Both future international developments and what is in store for Americans in the coming years hinge on this choice.

CPUSA DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW; RECEIVED BY ALIYEV

LD041430 Moscow TASS in English 1311 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 3 Dec, TASS--A delegation of the leading functionaries of the Communist Party of the United States led by the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee R. Proctor and the member of the Central Committee L. Dlugin was staying in the Soviet Union from November 12 till December 2 at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

Apart from Moscow, the delegation visited Azerbaijan where it was received by the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, Geydar Aliyev. The delegation visited the Donetsk region.

American communists familiarized themselves with the work of party, trade union and YCL [not further identified] organisations, and the activities of local councils of people's deputies. The delegation visited major industrial enterprises and had numerous meetings with the working people.

The delegation had meetings at the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, in the Donetsk Regional Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, the Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR and the editorial office of the newspaper PRAVDA.

The members of the delegation spoke highly of the achievements of real socialism in the Soviet Union in all spheres of life, consistent care of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for the people's well-being and labour enthusiasm of the Soviet people in connection with the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress. American communists noted the exceptional importance of the draft "The Guidelines for Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the Period to 1990" published by the CPSU Central Committee for mobilizing the working people of the Soviet Union for the realization of the tasks of communist construction.

The members of the delegation underlined that the peaceful foreign policy course of the USSR, its realistic initiatives aimed at strengthening detente and attaining concrete results in the sphere of disarmament, made an invaluable contribution to the improvement of the international situation and answered the cause of securing universal peace. The delegation expressed conviction that the peoples of the United States and the Soviet Union are equally interested in the improvement and constructive development of Soviet-U.S. relations both at present and in a long-term perspective.

INDIA'S PREPARATIONS FOR BREZHNEV VISIT REPORTED

LD061540 Moscow TASS in English 1457 GMT 6 Dec 80

[India: "Welcome, Leonid Brezhnev"!--TASS headline]

[Text] Delhi, 6 Dec, TASS--TASS special correspondents Yevgeniy Ivanov, Vladimir Matyash and Boris Chekhonin report:

Friendly India's ancient capital is festively decorated on these days. All along the central streets, which are buried in foliage, are portraits of the leaders of the Soviet Union and India, Leonid Brezhnev and Indira Gandhi. They are also on the walls of the historical ancient Red Fort, over which the three-colour banner was hoisted 33 years ago to usher in the birth of a new independent state in Asia. Along with the portraits there are colourful streamers saying: "May Indian-Soviet Friendship Live on For Centuries!" "Welcome to India, President of the Soviet Union!"

The inhabitants of the Indian capital are preparing to welcome cordially General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev. "We ardently welcome the official friendly visit to India of the outstanding leader of the Soviet state," the TASS correspondents were told by Governor of the Delhi Union Territory H.E. Jag Mohan." "The inhabitants of the Indian capital are profoundly convinced that the meetings and talks between Leonid Brezhnev and Prime Minister of our country Indira Gandhi will be a new remarkable landmark on the way of further strengthening of mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of India and the USSR. And this is quite understandable. We know Leonid Brezhnev as a true, tried friend of India."

Leonid Brezhnev's name is in the heart of every Indian, in the first place because it is linked with the wonderful fruit for the Indian people of friendship and cooperation with the first socialist country. And today the pronouncement made by the leader of the Soviet state in November 1973 is well-remembered in India: "Friendship and cooperation with India is an inseparable component part of the Soviet Union's foreign policy. We were together with you when India was still under the heel of colonialism. We were with you when the new Indian statehood was developing. We were together with you in the periods that were difficult and acute for India. We were together with you when all sorts of external forces were trying to pressure India, which was defending her vital interests".

Ancient India has changed beyond recognition over the years of independence. During a short historical period under the leadership of the government of Jawahralal Nehru and then Indira Gandhi its cities have become even more beautiful, and the living standards of the population have shown a sharp rise, a big leap has also been made by the country's economy.

But what is the source of the sentiments of tremendous warmth and cordiality, with which the people of India are preparing to welcome Leonid Brezhnev? It is by no means only the disinterested aid and mutually-beneficial economic cooperation between the two countries, the popular Bombay BLITZ weekly points out. This is a by far deeper source. The Indian people also highly value the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union, its consistent struggle for detente, for disarmament, for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, against the U.S.-Chinese aggressive plans in Asia. A firm foundation for Indian-Soviet relations, the BLITZ stressed, is the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation of August 9, 1971.

In highly evaluating the Soviet Leninist peace-loving foreign policy, the Indian press and public stress the tremendous personal role of Leonid Brezhnev as the architect of international detente, a consistent champion of the peaceful coexistence of states with different political systems.

"Hence", writes the Indian CURRENT weekly, "Leonid Brezhnev will meet in Delhi not only with friendship and hospitality, but also with the readiness to respond positively to any fresh initiatives that will lead to an improvement of the international situation and bilateral ties between the USSR and India".

Brezhnev Biography Published

LD062328 Moscow TASS in English 2041 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Delhi, 6 Dec, TASS--TASS correspondent Sergey Karmalito reports: The second edition of the book "Leonid Brezhnev. Pages of Life" has been put out in Hindi by the Delhi Nav Yug Publishers.

"The publication of the biography of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev is a great event in the life of India," the TASS correspondent has been told by Director of the publishing House Pritam Singh. Millions of Hindi-speaking Indians will get a possibility to know better the life and activities of the outstanding politican and statesman of the present, the great friend of India Leonid Brezhnev.

A meeting of the Indian public was held here today. It was devoted to the publication of the second edition of the book "Leonid Brezhnev. Pages of Life." The meeting was attended by prominent politicians and public leaders, well-known writers, journalists, publishers, representatives of India's broad public.

Speaking at the meeting, General Secretary of the All-India Association of Progressive Writers Bhisham Sahni emphasized that Leonid Brezhnev's books are well-known to the Indian readers. 29 works by Leonid Brezhnev, including the very popular trilogy "The Little Land" ["Malaya Zemlya"], "Rebirth" and "Virgin Lands," were printed in 12 languages of peoples of India.

The biography of Leonid Brezhnev, who traversed a glorious path from a rank-and-file worker to the leader of the great socialist power, reflects as in a mirror the main stages of the heroic history of the land of the soviets, said prominent publicist, Chairman of the National Federation of India Women Aruna Asaf Ali.

The publication of the book on the eve of the visit of Leonid Brezhnev to our country is a fresh testimony of great attention shown in India in the coming meeting of the leaders of the two states, said prominent Indian diplomat Triloki Nath Kaul. Summit visits have long entered into practice of India-Soviet links. They are a confirmation of the strength of our friendship which is deep-rooted in history and which is based on the community of purpose in the struggle for consolidation of peace in Asia and the whole world. In the international arena India and the Soviet Union jointly come out for disarmament, elimination of all forms oppression of man by man, said Triloki Nath Kaul.

Correspondents Preview

LD070846 Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 7 Dec, TASS--TASS special correspondents Yevgeniy Ivanov, Vladimir Matyash, and Boris Chekhonin report: India is ready to welcome General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev. This event is evaluated everywhere as a historical landmark in the development of Indian-Soviet relations.

Leonid Brezhnev will be accorded a sincere, warm welcome on the Indian soil, the Soviet newsmen were told in interview by Jyoti Basu, chief minister of West Bengal State. We are confident that the official friendly visit of the Soviet leader to our country will contribute towards strengthening Soviet-Indian friendship and cooperation, in which impressive successes have already been achieved.

Jyoti Basu stressed that the Indian people highly value the efforts of the USSR and Leonid Brezhnev personally, which are aimed at lessening international tensions, developing the process of detente and disarmament. "We are confident that the Soviet Union will further march in the vanguard of the forces fighting against the dangerous designs of imperialism and reaction."

"The Indian people," the Soviet newsmen were told by Chief Minister of South Indian Tamil Nadu State M.G. Ramachandran, "prizes friendship with the Soviet Union, a country where social relations of a new type based on equality, fraternity, freedom and justice have triumphed. We are proud," he stressed, "that friendship between India and the Soviet Union has not only stood all tests, but is becoming stronger from year to year. Indian-Soviet friendship and cooperation are a glorious page in the history of India's international relations and are an inspiring example of relations between two states with different socio-economic systems, which in preserving their independence are acting in mutual interests and jointly upholding the cause of universal peace."

Leonid Brezhnev's visit will give a fresh impetus to the fruitful and mutually beneficial cooperation between the Soviet Union and India in various fields, writes the newspaper PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY, a publication of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), editorially. It recalls that the USSR has given inestimable assistance in the development of modern industry and agriculture, while the imperialist powers were doing their utmost to prevent India's industrialization.

The people's democracy points out that imperialism with the USA at its head is now trying to turn the whole area of the Indian Ocean, south and south-western Asia into an area of confrontation. The newspaper points out the danger stemming to the cause of peace from Washington's attempts to overthrow with Pakistan's assistance the Afghan Government and replace it with a puppet anti-Soviet regime.

The NEW WAVE weekly writes that India assesses the visit of the head of the Soviet state as the recognition of her important role in the efforts for lessening international tensions, which have recently grown in the region and all over the world. Leonid Brezhnev's name has become to all Indians a symbol of friendship between the two great peoples, which has stood the test of the times.

CPI Welcomes Visit

LD071446 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 7 Dec, TASS--TASS special correspondents Yevgeniy Ivanov, Vladimir Matyash and Boris Chekhonin report: India is ready to welcome General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev. This event is evaluated everywhere as a history-making landmark in the development of Indian-Soviet relations.

"The Communist Party of India cordially welcomes the visit of Leonid Brezhnev--a great friend of the Indian people," says the statement issued here by the Central Secretariat of the National Council of the Communist Party of India. The Communist Party of India is convinced that this event will become an important stage in the friendly relations between the two countries, will raise to a new height Soviet-Indian cooperation in the economy, science, culture and politics, which is based on the firm foundation of the common struggle for peace and progress, against the forces of imperialism. Leonid Brezhnev's visit will make a special contribution to foiling the conspiracies of international imperialism and its servitors, to ensuring the security and independence of the countries of the region.

Friendship between the USSR and India is based on the firm principles of mutual understanding and goodwill, said Governor of Karnataka State Govind Narain. It is not directed against third countries, on the contrary, it is an excellent example of how states with different socio-political systems can successfully develop relations in all fields of life.

Exchanges of visits of the leaders of our countries and summit talks contribute to an even greater strengthening of mutual understanding between the USSR and India and peace all over the world. Leonid Brezhnev will be given a most cordial welcome in India, the governor stressed. Thus, we want to express our cordial feelings to the great Soviet people, wish it fresh successes in its creative activity for the benefit of peace and progress.

The USSR and India are united by the common aims of the struggle for peace and security of peoples, against colonialism and racialism, stressed noted political figure T.N. Kaul. Our countries appear from common positions on such topical international issues as disarmament, dentente, lessening of international tension, settlement of disputable issues and differences peacefully. An important factor in preserving peace and stability in Asia and all over the world has been the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation concluded between the USSR and India in 1971, which has a positive effect on the international situation as a whole.

Leonid Brezhnev's visit to India will further strengthen cooperation between our countries, noted MP H.K. Shastri, the son of former Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri. I can remember well the pronouncement made by my father in 1965 that Indian-Soviet friendship is based not on time-serving considerations, but on an understanding of the vital interests of the two countries and the entire mankind. India will never forget the support rendered to it by the Soviet Union each time when the independence of and sovereignty of India were jeopardized by imperialism. We are profoundly grateful to the Soviet Union for it.

NEW WAVE Cited on Visit

LD051207 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Dec 80 Morning Edition p 8

[TASS report: "An Event of Enormous Importance"]

[Text] Delhi--The weekly NEW WAVE has published a long article entitled "A Visit of Enormous Importance" on the coming visit to India by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The year 1980 will remain in the Indian people's memory as the year of a signal event: L.I. Brezhnev's visit to India, the weekly writes. The Soviet leader's coming visit to India "is evidence of the great importance which L.I. Brezhnev personally attaches to strengthening Soviet-Indian relations as a factor for peace and stability worldwide."

The visit by the leader of the Soviet state, NEW WAVE goes on to point out, will be taking place at a time when detente is in jeopardy, the Iran-Iraq conflict is still unresolved, Afghanistan is fighting off foreign aggression, Pakistan is bent on acquiring nuclear weapons and China is whipping up separatist feeling in northeast India with a view to destabilizing the internal situation and undermining our country's territorial integrity.

The Soviet-Indian talks are sure to have an impact not only on the development of bilateral ties but also on developments in South Asia and the world as a whole, the weekly stresses in this connection. L.I. Brezhnev is a sincere friend of our country and he believes in India's ability to defend its sovereignty, strengthen its economic independence and play an important construction role in the international arena.

NEW WAVE notes in particular the great assistance which the Soviet Union has given India in various economic, scientific and technical spheres. "The USSR helped to lay the foundations of India's industrial development," the article points out. "The help has enabled the Indian Republic to make important advances along the road of scientific and technical progress, without which no country in the world can end poverty and ignorance or defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity." Achieving social progress, the weekly points out, is directly linked with accelerating economic development. It is precisely this to which Soviet-Indian cooperation is geared.

PRESIDENT LEONID BREZHNEV PAYS VISIT TO INDIA

Departure from Moscow

LD070820 Moscow TASS in English 0812 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 7 Dec, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev left Moscow for India today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the president, prime minister and the Government of the Republic of India.

Leonid Brezhnev is accompanied by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov.

At the airport Leonid Brezhnev was seen off by leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0815 GMT on 7 December carries a report on the departure of President Leonid Brezhnev for India which substitutes the following for the last paragraph in the above item: At Vnukovo Airport, which was decked out with the state flag of the Soviet Union, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was seen off by Comrades Andropov, Grishin, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Suslov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Rusakov; members of the CPSU Central Committee; candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee; members of the CPSU Central Auditing Committee; and other comrades. Among the send-off party were Mehrotra, the Indian charge d'affaires in the Soviet Union, and members of the diplomatic staff of the Indian Embassy in Moscow.

[Aleksandrov, assistant to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary; Zamyatin, head of a CPSU Central Committee department; Firyubin, USSR deputy foreign minister; Mogilevets, deputy administrator of CPSU Central Committee Administration of Affairs; and Samoteykin, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, also left for Delhi.

[For coverage of the Brezhnev Tashkent stopover and meeting with Uzbek SSR leaders en route to New Delhi see the Political & Social Developments section of the 8 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.]

Arrival in New Delhi

LD080814 Moscow TASS in English 0746 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Dec, TASS--Special correspondents Yevgeniy Ivanov, Vladimir Matyash and Boris Chekhonin report:

The streets and squares of the Indian capital are bedecked with the state flags of the Soviet Union and the Republic of India, streamers and posters hailing in Hindu and Russian Indian-Soviet friendship, portraits of Leonid Brezhnev, garlands of flowers which sumbolize, according to the ancient Indian custom, peace and accord between peoples. The capital of friendly India is observing as a great holiday the event of immense political significance--the arrival by the head of the Soviet state on an official friendly visit.

The capital's Palam Airport is festively decorated. It is 11 a.m. local time. The Ilyushin-62 airliner stops at the site of the welcoming ceremony. General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Brezhnev comes out from the plane. Those present at the airport welcome him with applause.

Together with him arrived member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, First Deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov.

Leonid Brezhnev is warmly welcomed at the causeway of the plane by India's President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. In keeping with the Indian custom, Leonid Brezhnev is given a garland of fresh flowers. Children present him with colourful bouquets.

Present here are also Minister for External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao, Minister of Finance Ramaswamy Venkataraman, Minister of Trade, Steel and Mines Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, Minister of Home Affairs Zail Singh, other members of the government, leaders of political parties, General Secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India Rajeshwara Rao, deputies of Parliament, prominent public figures of India, India's Ambassador to the USSR Vishnu Kalyandas Ahuja, members of the diplomatic corps.

Leonid Brezhnev was welcomed by the USSR's ambassador to India Yu.M. Vorontsov, personnel of the embassy, trade mission and other Soviet institutions in India.

Assistant of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee A.M. Aleksandrov, head of the department of the CPSU Central Committee L.M. Zamyatin, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR N.P. Firyubin, deputy manager of the affairs of the CPSU Central Committee M.E. Mogilevets, aide of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee E.M. Samoteykin also arrived in New Delhi.

The orchestra performs the state anthems of the Soviet Union and the Republic of India. A gun salute of 21 salvoes is fired in honour of the esteemed Soviet guest.

Leonid Brezhnev reviews the Guard of Honour drawn from the ground troops, air force and the navy. He and the Indian leaders greet members of the Indian Government, parliamentarians, representatives of the diplomatic corps.

Leonid Brezhnev and Neelam Sanjiva Reddy head in a car, accompanied by motorcycle outriders, for the presidential palace Rashtrapat Bhawan where the esteemed Soviet guest will stay during the visit.

The residents of the Indian capital warmly welcomed Leonid Brezhnev, faithful friend of the Indian people, indefatigable champion of peace throughout the world, along the way of the motorcade.

Leonid Brezhnev's official friendly visit to India has started. The welcoming of the head of the Soviet state has turned into a vivid demonstration of the time-tested Indian-Soviet friendship.

Bombay Meeting

LD081124 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Dec (TASS)--A mass meeting has been held in India's largest industrial centre of Bombay on the occasion of the arrival in India for an official friendly visit by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Workers, employees, students, representatives of the city authorities and public organisations, workers in art and culture took part in the meeting. The Bombay residents cordially welcome Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, said Mayor Baburao Shete. His words were welcomed by applause. The visit by the Soviet leader to India will raise Soviet-Indian relations to a new, higher stage.

The streets of Bombay are in festive decorations on these days. Many buildings are decorated with posters and streamers reading: "Let Indian-Soviet Friendship Strengthen and Flourish," "Welcome to India, Leonid Brezhnev."

Brezhnev, Indira Gandhi Meet

LD081302 Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Dec, TASS--A friendly talk was held between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in the residence of the distinguished Soviet guest today.

Taking part in the talk were member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov, assistant of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Andrey Alexandrov and India's Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao.

INDIA CONCERNED AT INCREASED PRC-PAKISTAN CONTACT

LD051806 Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 5 Dec, TASS--The Government of India is closely following contacts between Pakistan and China which repeatedly expressed support for Islamabad's territorial claims to the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir. This was said here by Minister for External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao when replying to questions by deputies of Parliament. He said that the government gives special attention to reports on Chinese arms shipments to Pakistan which may use them against India. The Beijing leadership, the minister said, knows well that India is against any military shipments to Islamabad.

In this connection the NATIONAL HERALD, a newspaper which is close to government circles, writes that China has now become one of the main sources of arms for Pakistan. The newspaper says that new batches of Chinese missles and supersonic fighter bombers were received by Pakistan in November. A plant for the assembly and repair of combat planes, built by Chinese specialists, has been commissioned.

High-ranking military representatives of Beijing often visit Pakistan lately, pushing Islamabad toward further militarization. Thus, Liu Daosheng, as acting commander of the Chinese Navy, now staying there, demanded from Pakistan, according to a UNI report, that it build up its navy which, he said, "is to play an important part in the Indian Ocean." He hinted at the possibility of Chinese warships appearing in the waters of the region and stressed that close friendship with Pakistan makes China take special interest in the situation in the Indian Ocean.

According to available data, Chinese troops are taking part in exercises, being held in the Pakistan-occupied part of Indian territory. A few days ago Indian members of Parliament reported that Chinese military advisers were seen in Pakistani units stationed in border districts. As the newspaper TRIBUNE writes today, they are in charge of the construction of a new strategic road which leads directly to the frontier.

The press of the country says that the government and people of India should display maximum vigilance in order to thwart the aggressive plans of Beijing which is trying to fulfill its hegemonistic plans in southern Asia with the hands of Islamabad.

MARCHUK RECEIVES INDIAN CULTURAL SOCIETY FIGURE

LD041707 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 80 p 4

[TASS report: "In Interests of Cooperation"]

[Text] On 25 November G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received Triloki Nath Kaul, vice president of the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society.

Questions concerning the development of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and India--which serves as an important factor in strengthening the traditional Soviet-Indian friendship which accords with the mutual interests of the peoples of the USSR and India--were touched on during the talks.

INDIA TO AID DRA WITH DAM, IRRIGATION COMPLEX

LD071646 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Kabul, 7 Dec, TASS--Indian specialists will render assistance to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in completing the construction of a dam and establishing an irrigation complex in the area of Khandabad, in the north of Afghanistan, in accordance with a contract that was signed in Kabul between the Ministry of Energetics and Water Resources of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Indian organization VAPKO. Upon completion of the construction of the project, 30,000 hectares of land will be provided with water, the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reports.

BREZHNEV SENDS IN-FLIGHT MESSAGE TO KARMAL

LD080730 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has sent a telegram from abroad his aircraft to Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, which says:

Flying over the territory of Afghanistan, I send you, dear Comrade Babrak Karmal, the PDPA Central Committee and the government of the republic, cordial greetings and best wishes. With all my heart I wish the fraternal Afghan people success in the struggle for the construction of a new society, in the cause of protecting the gains of the April revolution and in warding off the schemes of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction.

I am confident that the relations of brotherhood, revolutionary solidarity and multilateral good-neighborly cooperation between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan will continue to strengthen and develop in the interests of the peoples of both countries and for the good of peace and progress.

KABUL GATHERING NOTES 'SOLIDARITY' WITH PALESTINIANS

Karmal Message

LD072218 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Kabul, 7 Dec (BAKHTAR)--The solidarity of the revolutionary and toiling people of Afghanistan with the hero people of Palestine was expressed in a glorious gathering in the message of general secretary, PDPA CC, president of the Revolutionary Council [RC] and DRA prime minister, Babrak Karmal. In this gathering held in the auditorium of polytechnics by the PDPA Central Committee were member of Political Bureau of PDPA CC, member of the Revolutionary Council, President of DOAW [Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan] and President of the DRA Peace, Solidarity and Friendship [Society] Dr Anahita Rotebzad; member of the PDPA CC, RC, President of the International Relations Committee [of the] PDPA CC and editor in chief of HAQIQATE ENQLABE SAWR Mahmud Barialay; member of PDPA CC, member of the Presidium of RC and General President of Political Affairs of the Armed Forces Lieutenant General Gol Aqa; member of PDPA CC, RC and minister of the higher and vocational education, Pohanmal Gol Dad; prominent party and state cadres, some of the ambassadors and diplomatic corps of the friendly countries in Kabul were present.

At the beginning they observed a minute silence in the memory of the Palestinian martyrs and all the fighters who have fought for the great objectives of peace and independence and they got up in commemoration of their valuable memory.

Then the message of Babrak Karmal was read by Lieutenant General Gol Aqa, which was welcomed by ardours and clappings of the participants.

The message says, taking this opportunity, I confirm the stand and spareless support [as received] support of the people and DRA Government in backing the struggles of the hero people of Palestine under the leadership of the Palestinian Liberation Organization for restoration of their lawful rights.

The world-wide support of the continuous struggle of the Palestinian people by the governments and peace loving progressive forces confirms the rightness of the Palestinian struggle. Any kind of settlement of the Middle East problem is impossible, without considering the lawful rights of the Palestinian people.

The DRA Government believes, says the message in another part, that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East is only possible with the urgent and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem.

The establishment of an independent state is the national and in alienable right of the Palestinian people under the leadership of PLO and this organization should participate in every kind of talks connected with the search of a settlement for the Middle East problems as the only real representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

Renewing confirmation and backing of the legal rights of the Palestinian brothers we are sure that their cause will be achieved.

In this meeting the fundamental statement about the solidarity with the hero people of Palestine was read by Dr Anahita Ratebzad. It is mentioned in the statement: "The revolutionary movement of our country, supports all those whose hearts beat for the freedom and prosperity of the toiling people. All free and progressive people of our country, from the hot fronts of the battle against the imperialistic ruffians, understand the common aspects of their struggle with the struggle of the Palestinian people and support it unconditionally and decisively.

The cause of the Palestinian people in every aspect, is indicative of resistance against a sanguinary tragedy full of crimes and ugliness.

Established on the land of Palestine, says the statement, is the state of outsiders, prejudiced and discriminatory denying the 45 centuries long history of the Palestinian people and trampling over the principle of the sovereignty and right of self-determination of them. This government is forming a unique kind of the colonialism. The people of this land are expelled from the family of their fathers and ancesters by one of the rudest and most sanguinary colonialistic operations and are wandering homeless in foreigners countries under the most difficult conditions.

It is pointed out in the statement that without wasting a minute spareless struggle should be launched against the treacherous triangle of the U.S.A., Israel and Egypt. Changing Jerusalem to the centre of conspiracies of Zionism is a starting point of a new state of imperialistic Zionistic aggression. Jerusalem is the home of the Palestinians and will be the warm cradle of their future.

The people of Afghanistan, added Ratebzad, since long, after the Sawr revolution in particular and especially after its new development phase, considered themselves close comrade-in-arms with the Palestinian Arab people and consider themselves a partner in this sacred fight.

Before the fundamental statement was read, Mahmud Barialay shed light on the just and lawful struggles of the Palestine Arab people against Zionism and said: We are gathered here today to express our solid and arduous solidarity with the Palestinian people. The hero people of Palestine fight against imperialism, Zionism and the reaction of Arab and enjoy the support of progressive forces and the peace loving people of the world.

In the meeting Ahmad al-Farah, PLO representative in Kabul, spoke in detail about the struggles of the Palestinian Arab people for the restoration of their legal rights. He appreciated the solidarity of PDPA with the Palestinian people and the PLO.

According to Bakhtar, the messages of the Central Council of the Trade Unions of Afghanistan, DOAW, DOAY [Democratic Organization of Afghan Youth] for solidarity with the Palestinian people were also read in the meeting.

A resolution was adopted at the end of the meeting about the support of the liberation struggles of the Palestine Arab people.

In the second session of the meeting revolutionary songs were sung by the artists of Afghan music.

Ratebzad Address

LD071644 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Kabul, 7 Dec, TASS--A mass meeting of solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine has been held in the Afghan capital with the participation of representatives of the public, workers and students.

Speaking at the meeting, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of Peace and Solidarity Committee of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Annahita Ratebzad has emphasized that the Afghan people supports the heroic struggle waged by the Palestinian people against Israeli aggression and designs of imperialism, for the exercise of their legitimate national rights, including the right to self-determination and the right to have an independent state of their own.

Anahita Ratebzad pointed out that the Afghan and Palestinian peoples are on the same side of the barricades in the struggle against the common enemies--international imperialism, Zionism, neocolonialism and reaction.

The participants in the meeting passed a resolution expressing the Afghan people's support of the just struggle waged by the Arab people of Palestine.

KARMAL NEPSZABADSAG INTERVIEW PRAISES USSR AID

LD072204 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Budapest, 7 Dec, TASS--The Soviet Union's assistance to the Afghan people has been highly appreciated by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal. The Soviet assistance, he said in an interview to the Hungarian newspaper NEPSZABADSAG, has thwarted plans of American imperialists, and of Beijing hegemonists, to turn Afghanistan into Washington's obedient vassal.

The Soviet Union, said the Afghan leader, extended a helping hand at a time when imperialist forces openly threatened Afghanistan with aggression, when subversive activities of reaction could undermine the gains of the April revolution. At the request of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, a limited Soviet military contingent was introduced into the territory of Afghanistan and that contingent is a guarantee of Afghanistan's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The stay of the limited Soviet military contingent in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is not for all time, said Babrak Karmal. Its withdrawal will start when noninterference on the part of imperialism and reaction into Afghanistan's internal affairs and security is guaranteed. The way to reduction of tension and settlement of the situation that developed around Afghanistan, he said, is opened up by the well-known proposals of Afghanistan's Government.

But reaction has not given up its aims to turn Afghanistan into a springboard for actions against the progressive forces. Foreign mercenaries and bandits are being sent into the territory of Afghanistan. They conduct subversive activity against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The course of creation and peaceful labour, the practical steps of Afghanistan's Government in this direction, said Babrak Karmal in conclusion, enlist broad support of the popular masses. The Afghan people will successfully overcome all difficulties thanks to the firm and consistent policy and support of revolutionary and progressive forces.

FOREIGN MINISTRY 'SOURCE' RAPS WEU DECISIONS

LD072039 Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Kabul, 7 Dec (BAKHTAR)--A source of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to respond to a question of BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY about the decisions of the Western European Union's Assembly expressed as follows:

It has become known to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan that at the latest session of the Assembly of the so-called Western European Union (WEU) a recommendation was adopted urging the WEU Council to give financial aid as well as to supply military equipment to the Afghan counter-revolutionary bands committing regularly acts of armed aggression and subversion against the DRA.

It must be noted in this connection that the WEU comprising Britain, France, FRG, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands and Luxemburg is an imperialist military and political organisation closely connected with NATO military bloc. It is well known that WEU is engaged in hostile activities against the socialist countries and other peace-loving forces. It tries to whip up tension in Europe and to bolster up the armament race by all available means.

There is nothing unusual that this political arm of NATO took a hostile stand against the DRA and the Afghan revolution. Afghan people are well aware that Western imperialist member countries of WEU are openly supporting the Afghan counter-revolutionaries and are engaged in an undeclared war against Afghanistan.

The fury and despair of the imperialist forces with regard to the second phase of the April revolution is caused by the complete failure of their plans to turn Afghanistan into their bases and a bridgehead spearheaded against the Soviet Union.

It is also evident that the adoption by the WEU Assembly of this recommendation is an outcome of the ever-increasing pressure of the United States imperialism using the levers of NATO on its Western European partners. The United States has already drawn their NATO allies into a military adventure in the Gulf area, now it is drawing them into the region which is even more outside NATO field of activity.

The government and the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan resolutely denounce these new attempts of the imperialist forces to interfere into the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

We must remind these forces that their efforts to bolster up the hostile activities of counter-revolutionary forces are of no avail and are doomed to failure. The sooner these quarters understand that the revolutionary process in Afghanistan is irreversible the better.

Any attempts to interfere in Afghanistan internal affairs and to dictate to the Afghan people how they should build their life are absolutely futile.

These attempts may only hamper a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan proposals for which are out lined in the DRA Government statement of May 14th 1980.

The Government of the DRA would like to express the hope that the governments of West European countries which maintain normal diplomatic relations with the DRA would not respond the the adventurist call of the WEU and would not allow themselves to be dragged into hostile activities against the DRA.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-DRA TREATY MARKED

Party Organ Editorial Cited

LD062244 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Kabul, 6 Dec (BAKHTAR)--"The Second Anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation" is the title of the editorial of HAQIQAT-E-ENQELAB-E-SAWR, organ of the Central Committee. The hero people of Afghanistan, writes the author, consider the Dec 5th, the second anniversary of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union as a new qualitative beginning in relations between the two countries. With the victory of the Sawr revolution, the new development phase in particular, the Afghan-Soviet relations entered into a new stage based on friendship, fraternity, and revolutionary comradely solidarity, and acquired a new feature.

Jobs for the workers, with the establishment of the great productive factories in any country, the construction of the long roads which connects the remote parts of the country with the towns and cities and removes the transportation and communication needs of the people, the utilization of chemical fertilizer, the agricultural machines and the new experiments in plantations and cultivation, training of the experienced and active Afghan experts in the Soviet Union and other aids are some manifestations of the important effects and valuable assistances of the Sovet Union in the life of the masses of our people.

On the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation dated Dec 5, 1948, between the two countries, on which both sides have the rights that in the case of security of their independence endangered should help each other, the Soviet Union hurried to help us in the very difficult days of the life of our people and proved its friendship and revolutionary solidarity in action.

One can conclude that friendship between the two countries has historical, protracted and long roots and does not belong only to the present, but includes the past and the future. The results of the friendship between the two countries is apparent and outstanding.

In such a difficult situation in which the revolution of Afghanistan was under the offense of the imperialist forces on one hand and under the pressure of the counter revolutionaries on the other, the Soviet Union extended a hand to help the people of Afghanistan. The purpose of this help was to preserve the peaceful conditions for the construction of a new life in Afghanistan. There is no strings attached to this aid and will not be so.

The Afghan-Soviet relations entered to a new stage of its development, with the recent visit of the high ranking DRA party and government delegation under the chairmanship of Comrade Karmal to the Soviet Union, and it acquired better ripeness. This great friendship will be a great example of cooperation and revolutionary solidarity for the world people.

Bazilevich Comment

LD062306 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Today, 5 December, marks 2 years of the Soviet-Afghan treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation. Here is a report from Kabul by our correspondent Viktor Bazilevich.

Just on the eve of that date a meeting of building workers was held in Kabul. They completed the construction of a new big workshop at the capial's bakery complex. Taking part in the meeting were Soviet construction workers and engineers. The Soviet Union is rendering Afghanistan extensive and effective economic assistance; in fact about 100 economic projects are being built int he country with Soviet assistance. These are factories and irrigation canals, schools, and blos of flats, highway and electric stations. All this reflects how the provisions of the Soviet-Afghan treaty are put into practice. Every new project is a factor of strengthening the economic and national independence of Afghanistan, a young republic that emerged as a result of the national democratic revolution in April of 1978.

From feudalism and backwardness to democracy and progress, such is the essence of revolutionary transformations in Afghanistan. Much has been accomplished in Afghanistan to create a new society there. Still, much more could have been done if not for the hostile interventionist forces. The Afghans have to build and simultaneously defend the revolutionary gains from encroachment by imperialists and Beijing hegemonists who unleashed undeclared war against the DRA. At a most difficult period for the republic, the Soviet Union gave it military assistance to defend its revolutionary gains. That assistance was rendered at the Afghan Government's request and in compliance with the Soviet-Afghan treaty. And that revealed another important aspect of the document, that of guaranteeing Afghanistan's national independence and sovereignty.

A Deputy Prime Minister of Afhganistan 'Ali Keshtmand, has described the friendship treaty as wholly meeting the interests of the two states, contributing to the cause of peace in Asia and throughout the world. The treaty notes that the Soviet Union and the DRA come out for the creation of a system for ensuring security in Asia, for equal international cooperation, for easing tension and consolidating peace. Both countries are guided by these goals in their foreign policy.

Friendship Society Meeting

LD042350 Moscow TASS in English 2329 GMT 4 Dec 80

["Solidarity With the Afghan People"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec, TASS--"In the struggle for building a new society, for the defence of the gains of its revolution, Afghanistan may further count on the support by the Soviet people," said Vladimir Budyonny, vice-chairman of the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Afghanistan. He was addressing today a meeting in Moscow devoted to the second anniversary of signing the treaty of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Repbulic of Afghanistan.

The courageous actions by the people of Afghanistan, who started building a democratic society, have met with malicious reaction from the so-called defenders of "freedom" and "democracy" overseas and their allies in Beijing, said Budyonny. The incessent armed intervention, the far-reaching conspiracy of the external forces of reaction have created a real threat of the loss by Afghanistan of its independence, of turning it into an imperialist military place d'armes on the border with the USSR. At such a time the Soviet Union could not but respond to the request of the government of the friendly country. In conformity with the U.N. Charter and the Soviet-Afghan treaty of 1978 it sent into the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan a limited military contingent for giving assistance in repelling the outside aggression.

"The Soviet people," Budyonny said, "firmly side with the just struggle of the Afghan people. Soviet public has ardently supported the fresh initiatives directed at broadening and deepening in every way possible the fraternal relations and cooperation between our countries, which were put forward by Soviet and Afghan states in the course of Babrak Karmal's visit to the USSR."

Charge d'Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Mohammed Sahi Daneshjo spoke about the social and economic transformations, which are being carried out in that country under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan in the interests of the working people. He expressed gratitude to the Soviet people for the permanent aid and support for the struggle of the Afghan people, for implementing the aims and objectives of the April revolution.

USSR PRESENTS RADIO, TV EQUIPMENT TO AFGHANISTAN

LD040052 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2000 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Kabul, 3 Dec, TASS--Cooperation between radio and television of the DRA and the USSR State Committee on Television and Radio Broadcasting is being extended. Today in the Afghan capital there was a ceremony of handing over to the DRA radio and television of a gift of two new stations for broadcasting and sound recording, installation equipment, a mobile radio station for outside broadcasts and recordings. With the help of this equipment the quality of radio broadcasts will be considerably improved and technical capabilities of broadcasting and television in Afghanistan will be extended.

BREZHNEV SENDS IN-FLIGHT MESSAGE TO ZIAUL HAQ

LD080734 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to General Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Flying over the territory of Pakistan, the telegram states, I ask you, Mr President, to accept my sincere wishes for peace and progress for Pakistani people. I hope that relations between the Soviet Union and Pakistan will develop in the interests of the peoples of both our countries and the strengthening of peace and good neighborliness between states of Asia.

PRC NAVAL DELEGATION ENDS PAKISTAN VISIT

LD071956 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Islamabad, 7 Dec, TASS--The Chinese military delegation, headed by Acting Commander of the Chinese Navy Liu Daosheng, has ended its fortnight visit to Pakistan. The delegation had negotiations with President of Pakistan General Ziaul Haq and representatives of the command of the Pakistani Armed Forces on broader military cooperation between the two countries, specifically expansion of Chinese arms deliveries. The delegation visited military projects in Peshawar, Lahore and Karachi, were present at the Pakistani naval exercises.

The local observers point out that this long visit of the Chinese military delegation had the aim not only to speed up the militarist preparations of the Ziaul Haq regime but also to "warm up" anti-Soviet, anti-Afghan and anti-Indian propaganda campaign which is conducted by the ruling circles of Pakistan.

RUDE PRAVO CITED ON 1968, CURRENT POLISH CRISES

LD051319 Moscow LITERNATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 3 Dec 80 p 9

[Abridged reprint of RUDE PRAVO article under the rubric "From the Foreign Press": "New Names for Old Plans"--first paragraph is LITERATURNAYA GAZETA introduction]

[Text] The Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO has published under the rubric "The West's Plans To 'Destabilize' Socialism" an article by M. Matous entitled "The Historical Struggle Under the New Conditions," which we reprint with a few abridgments.

The concept of "destabilizing socialism" is a component part of imperialism's political strategy plans. This concept combines pressure on the socialist countries and incitement and the promise to them of some sort of "advantages." It combines terror with alleged "progressiveness." This is a continuation of the old plans for "differentiated coexistence" whose goal is to split the unity of the socialist states and set them against each other. The "new" element in the concept of "destabilization" consists, according to information from U.S. sources, in the fact that it combines a differentiated approach to the individual socialist countries with constant and growing anti-Sovietism. Zbigniew Brzezinski is credited with authorship of the idea according to which the criterion for one's attitude toward individual socialist countries is to be the "degree to which the internal regime is free and the extent to which it differs from the Soviet Union in its foreign policy."

An important role in the "destabilization" plans is allocated to economic ties. For decades the imperialist countries have been pursuing a policy of the economic blockade of socialism, and to this day the United States uses for purposes of political blackmail the so-called Most-Favored-Nation status in trade. Despite the fact that the United States signed the Final Act of the conference in Helsinki, that country's imperialist circles are totally ignoring it, as demonstrated by attempts to freeze the West's trade with the Soviet Union and to turn economic relations into an instrument of threats and pressure. The U.S. NEW REPUBLIC magazine cynically describes Western countries' granting of loans to the Polish People's Republic as a means of "influencing the Polish Government." The magazine writes: "The United States gives Poland special advantages compared with the other communist countries in the hope that closer contact with the West will lead to gradual liberalization. Poland must be made to understand that repressions (meaning actions against antisocialist elements in Poland--editor) could undermine the basis of good relations with the United States, while liberalization could expand them."

In 1968 various "friends" from the West surrounded Czechoslovakia in just the same way, offering financial aid of a certain kind which was to lead to the emergence of economic and political difficulties in our country.

Economic exchange with capitalist states is advantageous to socialism only if it promotes the development of the economic potential in accordance with the interests of the socialist community. Wherever imperialism succeeds in driving a wedge into socialist economic integration harm is caused to the interests of all socialist countries without exception.

Acts of political sabotage against the socialist countries are linked with the human rights campaign and with concern for the so-called dissidents. They are designed to discredit socialism in the eyes of public opinion in the West and at the same time to create conditions for undermining the socialist states' political stability. They pursue the aim of imposing on us bourgeois norms of democracy like the "right to opposition"--by which is understood counterrevolutionary opposition--and the right to "freedom of speech"--to discredit the revolution, the communist movement and the working people's socialist gains. The West's subversion centers are inciting the dissidents to antisocialist actions and are attempting to discredit our political system. As long as the socialist system functions normally, as is the case in Czechoslovakia today, the dissidents have no influence in the country.

Nonetheless, the anticommunist centers are endeavoring to create organizations of such renegades--for producing illegal literature and for infiltrating public organizations and institutions. According to their Western masters' plan, the antisocialist elements are to make their presence known at a suitable moment, when they feel that the socialist political system has been weakened.

The so-called Committee for Social Self-Defense in Poland [KCR] boasts that it has had the opportunity to prepare strikes and undermine the unity of the trade unions over the last 4 years. People like Kuron and Michnik have now emerged from the shadows, cast aside their masks and brazenly proclaimed their groupings to be "political parties." They have begun to struggle openly against the leading role of the PZPR, against the alliance with the USSR, against the principles of socialism. Organizations like KAN [Footnote] (the so-called "Club of Committed Nonparty People"--LITERATURNAYA GAZETA note), the "231 Club" and others played a similar role in our country in 1968. International reaction renders these groupings financial aid, as it used to do in our country and is now doing in Poland, places the transmitters of Radio Free Europe at their disposal and makes political overtures to them. The imperialists are giving them support in an attempt to strengthen their international prestige.

The anticommunist centers are currently concentrating their efforts on fueling the national and religious feelings of the populations of the socialist countries. Bourgeois propaganda extols in every way in the interests of bourgeois ideology any display of tolerance by socialist institutions. Every step away from Marxist-Leninist positions and tendency toward revisionism are rated highly in the West. The authors of such articles are immediately invited to lecture at Western universities, their works are translated and they are awarded various prizes; an aura of academic sanctity is created around such people. The West rates particularly highly contemptuous treatment of Soviet science and culture, while at the same time extolling "specific national" features.

Bourgeois propaganda characterizes the situation in Poland as the "collapse of socialism," the "crisis of Marxism-Leninism," but we know from our own experience of the sixties, and the PZPR leadership's assessment confirms this, that a crisis occurs in the party and in society whenever the Leninist principles of socialism are violated, whenever there is a failure consistently to put Marxist-Leninist ideas into political practice. Active struggle against bourgeois and revisionist ideology is an important component and condition of the development of Marxism-Leninism as the single international teaching and it is the guarantee of the ideological, political and moral unity of the socialist community.

The concept of "destabilization," with all its political, economic, ideological and military aspects, is directed not only against real socialism but also against the interests of the whole of mankind. Anticommunist concepts have now existed for over 60 years, since the time of the Great October Socialist Revolution. They have occasionally had greater or lesser success, but they have never been able to affect the natural course of progressive development.

Imperialist circles are giving their old plans new names and are adapting their tactics and methods to the new situation. Consistent and creative application of Marxist-Leninist principles containing a theoretical generalization of the rich experience of the international revolutionary movement remains our most effective weapon in the struggle against them. Our party and people's historical experience in the struggle against reaction and counterrevolution plainly confirms this.

PZPR'S OLSZOWSKI REPORTED IN MOSCOW FOR TALKS

LD051510 Hamburg DPA in German 1434 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 5 Dec (DPA)--It was reliably learned in the Soviet capital that Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo of the Polish Communist Party was in Moscow on Friday for political talks. Publication of a statement on Olszowski's talks with the Kremlin is expected this evening. It is considered certain that he has informed the Soviet leadership about the outcome of the latest meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish Communist Party.

COMMENT ON PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE APPEAL TO PEOPLE

LD062012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 6 Dec 80

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Aleksey Vorobyev]

[Text] As we have already noted events in People's Poland remain in the sights of Western propaganda organs. Speculating on the difficulties which exist, psychological saboteurs are striving to discredit the socialist structure in Poland and to strike out all the achievements of the Polish people in the development of their motherland. Many Western news organs act as the instrument of direct interference in the domestic affairs of the sovereign Polish state. They are trying by false interpretation of the document on the summit of the Warsaw Pact member-states to distort the true picture. What then is really happening today in People's Poland. Our correspondent Viktor Olenichev reports from Warsaw:

The Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum ended a few days ago. The discussions which took place at it and the decisions adopted are at the center of attention of the country's entire public. It would be no exaggeration to say that the speech of Stanislaw Kania, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, the discussions and decisions of the plenum, which were published in the press, today excite each and everyone in Poland. The plenum was held with the keynote of renewal in the life of the party and society, with the keynote of the clearly expressed will for the cohesion of the party ranks in the struggle for the socialist gains of People's Poland. It called on every party member and all the party organizations to step up their activity. The party of the Polish working class has gone over to the offensive against the manifestation of adventurism, anarchy and conservatism. This offensive has a constructive nature, for it is directed at rallying all the healthy forces of the people and the entire democratic public to overcome the economic and social crisis. However, first and foremost it is necessary to establish a calm, normal, rhythm of work and production discipline.

The appeal by the party to rebuff energetically the actions by elements hostile to the socialist system and the people's interests, elements which are attempting to bring about destabilization and discord [smuta], clearly sounded from the rostrum of the plenum and was received by working people with satisfaction.

Currently the PZPR Central Committee is getting thousands of letters which express support for the plenum's decisions. Similar letters are arriving at editorial boards of newspapers, radio and television. (?Various) aspects of the program of action that has been drawn up are being discussed in a lively and interested manner in these letters.

Indissoluble, fraternal ties with the Soviet Union which, in this complicated situation, hastened to provide comprehensive economic aid, are being emphasized. Communists and Poland's working class will cope with the difficult problems and will overcome the crisis.

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' SWITCH TO 'OPEN CONFRONTATION'

LD080846 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0815 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Dec (TASS)--According to the reports coming in from various parts of Poland, the counterrevolutionary groups which are acting under the guise of local branches of Solidarity are switching over to an open confrontation with PZPR local organizations and also with the administration of certain enterprises and establishments.

The so-called "defenders" of workers' interests at the Iskra works in Kielce arbitrarily dismissed the management and disarmed the works' guards. Cases of disappearance of activists have been noted, that is, of those who at workers' meetings voice their disagreement with demands of the inciters. It is noteworthy that over the last days some of the Solidarity committees initiated a campaign of replacing trade union officials with persons who openly act from antigovernment positions. These and other facts show that the counterrevolutionaries are taking the matter toward the further destabilization in the country and toward sharpening the political struggle.

CEREMONIAL MEETING MARKS SFRY REPUBLIC DAY

LD041645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--Cemented by deep historical traditions, by the memory of combat brotherhood during the war against the fascist invaders and by international solidarity in the struggle for the ideals of communism and peace, the friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia meets their basic interests and is the common property of the two countries.

This was said at a 27 November ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people which was devoted to Republic Day--the national holiday of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

In the presidium were A.P. Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.D. Duysheyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.N. Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, military chiefs and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations.

The speaker, USSR Minister T.B. Guzhenko, stressed that the Soviet Union's working people experience deep satisfaction with the yearly strengthening cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY and between the CPSU and the LCY. The fundamental joint documents adopted during the Soviet-Yugoslav summit meetings form its solid basis.

Soviet people, the speaker stressed, wish the SFRY's working people new successes in developing their country and in solving the tasks of socialist building.

M. Orlandic, SFRY Ambassador to the USSR, who addressed the meeting, recounted the Yugoslav people's successes achieved in the 35 years since the proclamation of the republic.

Speaking about the relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, he stressed that they are developing successfully in all spheres. This accords with the interests of the two countries' peoples and with the cause of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

Comrades J. Broz Tito and L.I. Brezhnev have made a great contribution to the development of the friendship and equitable cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR, the ambassador stated.

PETR DEMICHEV MEETS WITH YUGOSLAV DELEGATION

LD062138 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received an SFRY delegation which is in Moscow in connection with the second session of the mixed Soviet-Yugoslav commission for cultural cooperation. The meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere.

AUSTRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY 24TH CONGRESS OPENS

CPSU Delegation Arrival

LD041404 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Austrian Communist Party, a CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Vienna today. It will take part in the work of the 24th Congress of the Austrian Communist Party. The delegation was met by Communist Party chairman, Muhri and other comrades.

Congress Opening

LD061256 Moscow TASS in English 0835 6 Dec 80

[Text] Vienna, 6 Dec, TASS--The 24th Congress of the Communist Party of Austria has opened in Vienna today. On the agenda of the congress is a report by the party Central Committee, reports by party control, financial, central auditing commissions as well as the commission for the examination of proposals for the congress, and elections of the party leading bodies. A delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Zimyanin and delegations of a number of other fraternal parties are attending the congress. The Chairman of the Communist Party of Austria Franz Muhri addressed the morning session with the report "For the Unity of Actions Against the Danger from the Right--for Democracy, Peace and Socialism."

Zimyanin on Poland

LD072145 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1234 GMT 7 Dec 80

["Faithful to an International Duty: The 25th Congress of the Austrian Communist Party Continues Its Work"--TASS headline]

[Excerpts] Vienna, 7 Dec (TASS)--"The 25th party congress is for unity of action, against the danger from the right, for peace democracy and socialism"--this slogan on a red banner expresses the atmosphere in which the Austrian Communist Party congress is taking place in Vienna. A tested fighter for the fundamental, vital interests of the working class and of all the Austrian working people, the Austrian Communist Party continues to be faithful to its international duty and solidarity with foreign fraternal parties. The delegates at yesterday's evening session greeted the speech by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee who is leading the CPSU delegation, with warm and continuing applause.

At the beginning of his speech he conveyed to the delegates of the 25th Austrian Communist Party Congress warm and fraternal greetings from the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee. It is my great pleasure to carry out a task for Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to convey his heartfelt wishes for successful work to your congress.

The principled Leninist line of our foreign policy, aimed at strengthening peace, the further development and strengthing of fraternal relations between the countries of the socialist community, friendship and solidarity with all revolutionary-liberation, progressive forces of modern times, is in full accordance with the consistent course of the CPSU and the Soviet state for peaceful existence and the all-round improvement in the well-being of the people. Unfortunately, the international situation, incidentally not through the fault of the Soviet Union, has in the past years become more acute. The chief reason for this is the aspiration of American imperialism to achieve military supremacy over the USSR and other countries of the socialist community. The imperialists are once again trying to pursue their "policy from a position of strength," that is, a policy of diktat and interference in the affairs of other peoples.

The communists and peoples of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries consider that the joint efforts of all countries and peoples who have an interest in peace, security and international cooperation can and must secure the consolidation of detente and avert the threat of a thermonuclear war. To this end the popular masses of Europe and the other continents must be drawn as energetically as possible into the active struggle for peace, for halting the arms race, for disarmament. It is natural that the appeals for this issued by the Paris meeting of representatives of European communist parties and by the world parliament of the peoples for peace, which took place in Sofia, have evoked a profound response in the USSR and other countries. The meeting of party and state leaders of the Warsaw Pact member countries which took place in Moscow on 5 December confirmed the intention of the socialist countries to continue making a contribution to the improvement of the international climate, the strengthening of peace, continuation of the policy of detente, and development of international cooperation.

The participants in the meeting stressed that the international situation requires vigilance against the aggressive aspirations of imperialist forces and attempts by reaction to damage the position of the socialist countries, the developing states and the national liberation movement. The participants in the meeting stated their resolve to continue to strengthen the unity of the socialist states on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, international solidarity and equal, mutually advantageous cooperation. Having heard information from the PZPR representatives about developments in the Polish People's Republic, the participants in the meeting expressed the conviction that communists, the working class and working people of fraternal Poland will be able to overcome the difficulties that have arisen and will ensure the further development of the country on a socialist path. It was confirmed that socialist Poland, the PZPR and the Polish people can firmly count on the fraternal solidarity and support of the Warsaw Pact member countries.

You are aware that the Soviet Union has put forward a number of most important, constructive proposals aimed at eliminating the military danger and limiting the arms race. These are now being studied at the United Nations and at the Vienna talks. The USSR has repeatedly stated its readiness to reach agreement on banning or reducing any form of weapons, but on the basis of equality and mutual security of course. At the same time it can be taken for granted that the Soviet Union will not allow the military and strategic superiority of imperialist forces.

"The foreign policy of our country," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed, "is a clear and honest policy of peace... [TASS ellipses] we do not encroach on anyone's lands and do not interfere in anyone's internal affairs. But we will always be able to stand up for our own rights and legitimate interests." (from speech in Alma Ata--TASS note)

The Soviet Union notes with satisfaction the successful development of all-round relations with the Austrian Republic. We intend to continue promoting this mutually advantageous process. In this connection I would like to note the great contribution that has been made and continues to be made by Austrian communists to the strengthening of friendly relations between our peoples and to laying bare the anti-Soviet concoctions of reactionary propaganda. Allow me in conclusion to wish you new successes in your selfless work, which is aimed at the well-being of the working class and all working people of Austria and at implementing socialist ideals. I would like to assure you that the CPSU will continue always to show profound solidarity with the activity of your party. Allow me to convey to you greetings from the CPSU Central Committee to the 24th Congress of the Austrian CP.

Muhri Notes Events

LD061636 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Vienna, 6 Dec, TASS--The activity of the Communist Party of Austria is centered on the struggle for the vital interests of the working people, social progress and solidarity with the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist forces, said Chairman of the Communist Party of Austria Franz Muhri. He delivered the report of the party Central Committee "For the Unity of Actions Against the Danger from the Right--for Democracy, Peace and Socialism" at the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of Austria, which opened here today.

Characterising the international situation, Franz Muhri said that imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism, has suffered a number of fresh heavy defeats in the recent years and not in the least because it has increased its aggressiveness and stepped up attacks against the policy of international detente.

The strengthening of the crisis and differences in the capitalist world is in contrast with the entirely different development in the countries of real socialism, the chairman of the Communist Party of Austria went on to say. The share of the socialist countries in the world industrial output has grown from 21 percent in 1950 to 40 percent at present. The advantages of socialist planned economy find their expression in the elimination of exploitation of man by man, firm guarantees of social security, the right to work and many other factors.

In evaluating the events in Poland, F. Muhri went on, we proceed from the premise that the cause of the difficulties involved in the supply, and other negative phenomena are rooted not in the nature of socialism, as anticommunist propaganda is alleging, they are rooted in a number of objective factors. In the first place in the subjective mistakes of the leadership of the party and that country's government. We solidarise with the efforts by the Polish comrades, who strive to achieve a positive political solution to the situation in the country on the basis of rectification of mistakes, a further all-round development of the socialist society and the necessity of vigorous, consistent struggle against the anti-socialist and counterrevolutionary forces.

We again reaffirm our solidarity and internationalist cohesion with the communist parties all over the world, F. Muhri stressed.

Proceeding from these principles, we resolutely reject the antisoviet and anticommunist stand of the Chinese leadership, which has in an even larger measure passed over to unprincipled political, economic and military cooperation with imperialism, with the forces of reaction and fascist dictatorships.

Delegates on Poland

LD072118 Moscow TASS in English 2101 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Vienna, 8 Dec, TASS--"The Austrian Communist Party Is Ever for Austria!"--this slogan of the Austrian communists is broadly known amid the working masses of the Alpine republic. The Communist party is invariably guided by this slogan always when in the question is [as received] fundamental interests of the working class of the country or the destinies of peace, success of detente, the vital stake of neutral Austria.

Fully reflecting this side of the party's activities, the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of Austria most convincingly demonstrated the devotion to the cause of proletarian internationalism, solidarity with the associates--communists in the whole world. This basic idea permeates the speeches both by delegates and foreign guests.

The GDR will continue doing its utmost to strengthen still further the alliance with the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries, said from the rostrum of the congress head of the delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, member of the Political Bureau of the party's Central Committee Konrad Naumenn. Our close unity will make it possible to resolutely repel all attacks on socialism as a whole, on separate socialist countries. This meets the interests of the peace forces of the world. One cannot be a real patriot of his country without being an internationalist.

The GDR consistently advocates consolidation of the process of detente, it stands for an end to the arms race, it advocates attainment of concrete results in the sphere of disarmament, promotes improvement of relations between states with different social systems.

Having conveyed greetings to the Austrian communists from the Finnish Communists the head of the delegation of the Communist Party of Finland Olavi Poikolainen expressed full support of the peaceful policy of the USSR, other socialist countries which firmly uphold the ideas of peace and detente, disarmament.

The Polish communists are grateful to the socialist countries, particularly to the Soviet Union, for the fraternal assistance being rendered at a time difficult for our country. Poland has been, is and will remain a strong link of the socialist community.

The audience stormily applauded these words of the head of the delegation of the Polish United Workers Party, secretary of the party Central Committee Jerzy Wojtecki. The speaker emphasized the outstanding significance for the Polish People's Republic of the Moscow meeting of party leaders and statesmen of the Warsaw Treaty member countries in the cause of cohesion of the socialist countries, and consolidation of detente.

The West German communists, just as the Communist Party of Austria, said member of the Presidium of the Board of the German Communist Party Heinz Lang, advocate consolidation of the ranks of the international communist and workers' movement. He pledged our warm solidarity with the countries of real socialism, with all anti-imperialist forces. The German Communist Party reaffirms solidarity with the Polish United Workers' Party which exerts efforts in order to resolve the complex problems facing it.

We resolutely protest against massive interference of the West German reaction into Poland's internal affairs.

The German Communist Party, said the speaker, conducts persistent struggle against the NATO's ominous designs to deploy in Western Europe, including on the terriroty of the FRG, new American medium-range nuclear missiles.

Speeches of greetings were delivered at the congress by representatives of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Romanian Communist Party, the French Communist Party, the Italian Communist Party, and other communist parties.

The delegates to the congress in their speeches gave an appraisal of the many-sided and extensive work that has been done by the party over the past three years. They took up topics raised in the main report, delivered by the Chairman of the Communist Party of Austria Franz Muhri. Veterans and the younger generation of the party devoted their speeches to questions of the growth and consolidation of the party ranks, struggle against the domination of big capital, against the system of "social partnership", which is contrary to the interests of Austria's working class, against the growing danger of neonazism. Worker from Styria Josef Kampl, metallurgical worker from Linz Siegfrid Pecher, representative of the Vienna students Walter Baver, chairman of the trade union left bloc Anton Hofer, members of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Austria Ernst Wimmer, Franz Hager and other delegates dwelt on these problems in an enthusiastic, businesslike spirit.

U.S. OPPOSES REDUCING SYRIAN-JORDANIAN TENSIONS

LD070012 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1923 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Washington, 6 Dec (TASS)--The actions of the United States run counter to international efforts aimed at reducing tension on the Syrian-Jordanian border. In an attempt to bind Jordan to the implementation of its military-strategic plans Washington is pushing through arms supplies to this country.

A Pentagon spokesman has reported that the first gigantic C-141 transport plane with military cargo for Jordan has left for its destination. The spokesman of the American war department has refused to say exactly what cargo the plane is carrying, but only said that it "includes spare parts and ammunition."

He reported that another four C-141 would be sent to Jordan in the near future.

U.S., ISRAEL, EGYPT BENEFIT FROM ARAB DIVISION

LD062230 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary: "Who Fans the Fire of Arab Differences?"]

[Text] [Words indistinct] that the United States is to urgently airlift to Jordan ammunition and military spare parts. The United States also wishes to send Jordan tanks and spare parts for aircraft. This was announced by the official spokesman of the Pentagon. Observers at once noticed that the United States [words indistinct] in connection with the tension that has recently arisen in relations between Amman and Damascus. However, not long ago the United States evaded fulfilling even its previous commitment to deliver military equipment to Jordan for defensive needs. But now it is prepared to offer more, even though it is evident that tension in Jordanian-Syrian relations has greatly decreased.

Also worthy of note is the provocative campaign against Syria by American imperialist propaganda in conjunction with the media organs of the Zionist enemy and (?Egyptian regime). The semi-official Egyptian papers carry long [word indistinct] articles against Syria and its regime. As for Tel Aviv, it is very satisfied. Its officials, especially in the military, frankly declare that Israel always benefits whenever differences emerge in the Arab world. This was stated by General Eytan, the Israeli chief of staff, who added that all Arab differences are a blessing for Israel.

I am confident that such sentiments could also have been expressed by American leaders who are trying with growing determination to impose their will on the Arabs. Obviously, it would be much easier to do this if the Arab world were in disarray. Hence, the interests of the U.S. imperialists and their collaborators in Israel and the Egyptian regime in fomenting and fanning conflicts in the Middle East and [passage indistinct] which aim at ending the Iraqi-Iranian war as soon as possible. Washington, for example, is trying to exploit the issue of the American hostages and the spare parts necessary for Iranian military equipment.

As for the Egyptian regime, it is calling on the United States to act more firmly [word indistinct] Iran and Iraq and not to hesitate to use military force, while Tel Aviv openly declares that the longer the Iraqi Army is pinned down in the war with Iran, the greater the prospects are for Israeli security.

Thus, the Israeli enemy gains additional opportunities to solidify its occupation of Arab territory and to increase its aggressive activities against Lebanon and the Palestine resistance movement.

It must be further stated that the Camp David parties in undertaking provocations in Syrian-Jordanian relations are trying to deepen and broaden the split in the Arab world and at the same time to drag Amman into the orbit of the policy of a separate solution. The American papers openly say that the parties to the Camp David agreements very much wish to solve the Palestine question in their own way, but with the participation of Jordan. But the latter has frequently declared that the problem should be solved in a manner conforming with the interests of the Palestinian people and with the direct participation of their sole representative the PLO.

As to how a Camp David-type solution is to be achieved, this is something familiar. In a nutshell, it amounts to depriving the Palestinian people of their rights and leaving them homeless without even the hope of self-determination or the prospect of establishing their own independent state in the foreseeable future. This in effect means that it would be impossible to achieve a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East on a just and firm basis.

It is quite obvious there is nothing more urgent in the Arab world than the task of settling all disputes as soon as possible on a basis acceptable to all parties [words indistinct].

In this connection it is wise to recall the words of the great son of the Arab nation Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir in September 1958 at the conference of Arab states when he said: We must be untied in the struggle against the policy of aggression and usurpation and against the whole of imperialism and its underlings.

In November 1969, Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir addressed all the Arabs, saying: The time has come for the Arab nation to arm itself with the most important weapon, unity. The time has come for us to avoid disputes and peripheral clashes amongst us. This is not the time for such a state of affairs.

I believe, gentlemen, that no true friend of the Arabs or sincere ally of them in the national liberation and anti-imperialist struggle can differ with that appeal.

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SYRIA, LEBANON

LD041715 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, has returned to Moscow from a trip to the Syrian Arab Republic and the Republic of Lebanon. The delegation had friendly meetings and conversations with the leaders of the Syrian and Lebanese communist parties and Ba'th Party and with statesmen and politicians.

PRAVDA REPORTS CUBAN MINISTER'S TALKS IN TEHRAN

LD051251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 80 p 7

[Text] Tehran, 1 Dec, TASS--Tehran radio has reported that President A. Bani-Sadr has met Cuban Foreign Minister I. Malmierca, who has arrived in Tehran once again on behalf of the nonaligned movement within the framework of steps being taken by the movement to settle the Iraq-Iran conflict.

ETHIOPIA, KENYA REACT TO SOMALI AGGRESSION

LD070604 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The official visit to Kenya by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, is over. His talks with Kenyan President Arap Moi were devoted to the development of cooperation between the two countries, and concerned in particular questions relating to the attainment of peace and security in the Horn of Africa and in East Africa.

The trouble is, our commentator notes, that the peaceful life of the peoples of Ethiopia and Kenya is overshadowed by the continued provocative forays of the Somali military forces. The present Mogadishu regime, guided by a chauvinistic plan for the creation of a Great Somalia, is claiming considerable territories belonging to its neighbors, Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti, and is conducting subversive activities against them, inflaming (?patriotic) sentiments among the population of the border regions and sending in terrorist gangs and even regular troops.

Somalia's claims, which have on more than one occasion led to military conflicts in this region, have been sharply condemned by the OAU. Nevertheless, the Mogadishu regime continues its subversive course. Having discussed the situation which has arisen, the Kenyan and Ethiopian heads of state indicated in their joint statement that Somalia's refusal to observe the calls of the OAU concerning the inviolability of existing borders and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states means the preservation of tension in the Horn of Africa and East Africa. In these circumstances, Ethiopia and Kenya consider it necessary to adopt measures to defend their territorial integrity from the encroachments of the Somali expansionists. The joint Kenyan-Ethiopian declaration contains a call to all states to halt military aid to Somalia. This call relates first and foremost to the United States, which recently reached an agreement with the Mogadishu regime on supplies of military hardware worth $40 million in exchange for the provision of U.S. military bases on Somali territory.

As the Washington POST correspondent in Mogadishu reported the other day, the Somali authorities are impatient to receive the promised U.S. arms as quickly as possible. In this connection, (Lulwa), the chairman of the Kenyan parliamentary commission for defense matters and foreign affairs, has declared: It is impossible for a country which lays claim to part of our lands not to use these arms for the purpose of aggression. Washington, naturally, knows that full well. In rearming the Somali regime, the United States deliberately contributes to the inflammation of hostility among African states and hampers the establishment of peace and good neighborliness.

KENYA'S OUKA COMMENTS ON STABILITY IN HORN

LD071142 Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Addis Ababa, 7 Dec, TASS--Only unconditional renunciation by the Somali ruling circles of the policy of expansionism and aggression and recognition of all provisions of the Charter of the Organisation of African Unity can guarantee the establishment of a lasting peace and stability in the Horn of Africa, said Kenyan Foreign Minister R. Ouka.

In an interview with Ethiopian journalists, which was published here, he stressed that Kenya and Ethiopia will further follow a course for developing and strengthening cooperation with all countries of the region, including Somalia. But if one of the countries does not wish to live in peace with its neighbours, they must join their efforts and give a rebuff to the aggressor, R. Ouka pointed out.

DEATH OF DEPUTY SULTAN IBRAIMOV ANNOUNCED

Official Kirgiz Report

LD051806 Frunze Domestic Service in Russian 1515 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] From the Central Committee of the Kirgiz Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Kirgiz SSR and the Council of Ministers of the Kirgiz SSR.

The Central Committee of the Kirgiz Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Kirgiz SSR and the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers with deep sorrow inform the communists and working people of the republic that Sultan Ibraimovich Ibraimov, member of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and deputy of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet, and chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers, was killed on 4 December 1980.

[Signed] The Central Committee of the Kirgiz Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Kirgiz SSR and the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers.

Leaders Sign Obituary

LD041638 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers announces with deep sorrow that Sultan Ibraimovich Ibraimov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers, was killed on 4 December 1980.

The obituary, signed by the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, says that Sultan Ibraimovich Ibraimov was noted for profound knowledge of his work, his organizing capacities, a sense of principle and consistency in tackling major problems of the development of the economy and culture of the republic. All this won him the deep respect of communists and all the working people of the Kirgiz SSR.

For his services to the Communist Party and the Soviet Union he was awarded with two orders of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution, and two orders of the Labor Red Banner, and medals.

The vivid memory of Sultan Ibraimovich Ibraimov, the obituary says, a true son of the Communist Party and the socialist homeland, will forever remain in our hearts.

Commission To Organize Funeral

LD051954 Frunze Domestic Service in Russian 1515 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] The Central Committee of the Kirgiz Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Kirgiz SSR and the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers have decided to form a government commission comprising: Fomichenko, as chairman; Khodos; Moldbayev; [name indistinct]; Begaliyev; (Rakhmanov); and Toktonaliyev, to organize the funeral of Sultan Ibraimovich Ibraimov, member of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, deputy of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers.

The government commission for the organization of the funeral of Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kirgiz SSR Sultan Ibraimovich Ibraimov announces that the coffin with the body of Sultan Ibraimovich Ibraimov will be installed in the House of Political Education of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee. For bidding farewell to the deceased access will be open on 6 December from 1000 to 1400 [times as heard]. The funeral will take place on 6 December [date as heard].

Ibraimov Assassinated

NC051544 Paris AFP in English 1524 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 5 Dec, (AFP)--Sultan Ibraimov, premier of the Kirgiz Soviet Republic, whose death was reported yesterday by Radio Moscow, was assassinated in a resthouse, an official of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA said today.

According to the official, who talked with western news correspondents by telephone, Mr Ibraimov was killed in his sleep yesterday. The premier's chauffeur was found murdered in an adjoining room, the official added.

The official said that police were still seeking the murderer.

Premier Ibraimov's murder was "politically" motivated, the official told the correspondents. "It is a provocation before the opening of the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party," he declared.

Mr Ibraimov, 54, was a deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet as well as premier of the Kirgiz Republic. A former waterways minister in the republic, he was named in 1966 to the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee. He became premier in 1978.

BREZHNEV MAKES TASHKENT STOPOVER EN ROUTE TO INDIA

Arrival in Tashkent

LD071213 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Tashkent, 7 Dec, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, who is on his way on an official friendly visit to India, has arrived in Tashkent today. Together with him arrived Andrey Gromyko, Ivan Arkhipov and other officials.

In the airport Leonid Brezhnev was met by alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Sharaf Rashidov and other leaders of this Soviet republic in Central Asia. Thousands inhabitants of Tashkent heartily welcomed Leonid Brezhnev in the streets and squares of the city.

Meeting With Rashidov

LD072040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Today in Tashkent Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, had a conversation with the leaders of the Uzbek SSR, Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; Usmankhodzhayev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic; and with members and candidate members of Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Politburo.

At the start of the conversation Leonid Ilich Brezhnev once again congratulated the Uzbek comrades on their outstanding labor victory: the fulfillment of socialist pledges of the final year of the 5-year plan and the plan for the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole for the production and sale to the state of cotton and agricultural products. The selfless work, high degree of skill and efficient organization of the work at all stages of the battle for the harvest, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, deserve the warmest words. He wished the communists and all workers of Uzbekistan to greet the 26th Congress of the Leninist Communist Party with new labor successes.

Comrade Brezhnev described how creative discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress, the main guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-85 and the period up to 1990 is being mounted throughout the country at the present time. He expressed the hope that the working people of Uzbekistan would during this nationwide discussion make their own contribution to the great tasks which this document sets before the country. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed especially that it is necessary to mobilize the efforts of all collectives in industry agriculture, construction, transportation, trade and the services sector for enhancing labor productivity, for a further strengthening of discipline, an improvement of the quality of work and all possible economies in energy and material resources.

Comrade Brezhnev went on to describe how the international situation is currently shaping, and gave details of the meeting of party and state leaders of the participant countries of the Warsaw Treaty, which was held in Moscow. He described the significance of his forthcoming visit to India as a big step in our state's foreign policy directed toward the further development of friendly relations with that great Asian country, toward the normalization of the international atmosphere and the strengthening of universal peace.

The leaders of Uzbekistan expressed warm thanks for the high evaluation of the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally on the labor achievements of the republic. They assured him that the working people of Uzbekistan will apply all their strength in order to consolidate the achieved successes, to ensure the further positive improvement in the national economy of the republic, increased efficiency and quality of work, and improvement in the conditions of labor and everyday living of the working people of the towns and villages of the Uzbek SSR.

The Uzbekistan leaders highly evaluated the tireless activity of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the realization of the Leninist domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, in the matter of communist construction in our country and in the consolidation of general peace. They warmly wished Leonid Ilich Brezhnev success in his forthcoming visit to the Republic of India. Taking part in the conversation were Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; Arkhipov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; and Aleksandrov, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Departure From Tashkent

LD080334 Moscow TASS in English 0324 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Tashkent, 8 Dec, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev today left Tashkent, the capital of the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Uzbekistan, for New Delhi. Leonid Brezhnev is to pay an official friendly visit to India at the invitation of the president, the prime minister and the government of that country.

Leonid Brezhnev is accompanied by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov, other officials. At the airport they were seen off by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Sharaf Rashidov, other leaders of the republic.

MOSCOW CITY TRADE UNION COUNCIL REVIEWS PERFORMANCE

LD051231 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "The Chief Concern of the Trade Unions"]

[Excerpts] "Attentive, considerate treatment of people must be a constant element in the work style of party, soviet and economic organs and, of course, trade unions...." Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum. Trade union organizations have a special role to play in a city contending for the lofty title of model city. Their activity extends to all spheres of human life, above all to the implementation of democracy in production and the creation of normal labor conditions. In a production situation trade unions can be relied on to help party committee and leadership and economic organs to organize the socialist competition and develop its new forms and methods. The capital's trade unions now have almost 6 million members, which is 98 percent of the working people and students at secondary specialized educational establishments. They are all working in a creative and selfless manner, consistently implementing the party's tasks according to plan.

This was the topic of discussion at a Moscow City Trade Union Council plenum. The report by L.V. Petrov, chairman of the Moscow City Trade Union Council, and the other speeches noted that Moscow trade union organizations are most directly involved in the running of state and social affairs and in the solution of political, economic, social and cultural questions. Under the leadership of party committees the capital's trade union organizations are actively fighting to improve social production efficiency and work quality and to complete successfully the 10th 5-Year Plan.

It is no accident, plenum speakers noted, that the laggards are, as a rule, plants and factories where trade union work is not of the proper standard, where trade union organizations and committees pay little attention to efficiency and the rational utilization of production capacities.

The plenum report and the speeches emphasized that it is incumbent on trade union committees to take full advantage of their supervisory and social control rights and to display greater principledness and persistence in defense of the interests of workers and employees. Economic leaders must be invited more often to report on these matters, they must be strictly answerable for failure to fulfill plans on schedule and there must be a sharper response to cases where the administration has been negligent as regards satisfying working people's needs.

At leading enterprises, the plenum noted, increasing significance is being attached to the development and strengthening of trade union committees ties with deputies groups, Komsomol organizations and people's control organs.

It was noted in the report and the other speeches that we must further improve the practice of joint measures geared to the fulfillment of plans for production, housing, cultural and consumer construction and the creation of better labor and leisure conditions for working people. In the current 5-year plan more than 700 enterprises, shops and sections have been comprehensively mechanized. This is equivalent to releasing 125,000 people from heavy and labor-intensive work. Work done by trade union committees, economic leaders and deputies to create favorable labor conditions and improve the health and leisure of workers and employees contributed to the sharp reduction in injuries and illness in the 5-year period.

Trade union organizations have recently stepped up organizational work to improve medical services, leisure conditions for workers' families and control over housing construction plans and over the allocation of housing. Around 1,500 departments for foodstuff orders opened at Moscow enterprises in the 5-year plan. Trade unions deserve considerable credit for this. However, the plenum noted, there are still many unresolved problems and shortcomings in the social sphere. Provision of hot food for workers in construction and transportation organizations is still a problem. Recently Muscovites have been complaining about passenger transport services and the work of consumer services enterprises.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW GORKOM CONFERENCE

LD051426 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Excerpt] At a report-back and election conference today of the party organization of Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon of Moscow the communists analyzed the results of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

A speech was made at the conference by Grishin, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

ROMANOV ADDRESSES LENINGRAD REPORT-BACK CONFERENCE

LD062149 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Report-back election party conferences took place today in a number of rayons in Leningradskaya Oblast. One of the leading rayons is Gatchina, where large agricultural and industrial enterprises, scientific institutes and building organizations are concentrated.

The conference was addressed by Romanov, member of Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Leningrad Obkom.

LENINGRADSKIY OBKOM, OBLISPOLKOM RESHUFFLE REPORTED

LD051139 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 80 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] Yesterday a Leningradskiy Obkom plenum took place in the Smolnyy.

The plenum was opened by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom.

Organizational questions were examined at the plenum.

In connection with the election of R.S. Bobovikov as chairman of Leningradskiy Oblispolkom he has been released from the duties of second secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom.

N.Ya. Suslov, who formerly was second secretary of the CPSU Gorkom--has been elected second secretary and bureau member of Leningradskiy Obkom.

In connection with his retirement A.N. Shibalov, who was chairman of Leningradskiy Oblispolkom, was released from the duties of member of Leningradskiy Obkom Bureau.

EDITORIAL ON 1981-1985 PLAN MAIN DIRECTIONS

LD041333 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial: "New Horizons of Communist Building"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The CPSU is marching confidently toward its next congress, the 26th. An important new stage has arrived in the preparations for the congress: The stage of nationwide discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft "Main Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and for the Period up to 1990."

The CPSU Central Committee draft is a document of tremendous theoretical and practical importance. It creatively crystallizes the practice of communist building in the USSR, takes into account the experience of other socialist countries and embodies the CPSU's strategy and tactics on the most important questions of the economic, social and spiritual development of the land of the soviets in the light of the concrete conditions of the 1980's.

"Each congress," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted at the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum, "has opened up new horizons for our party and country. I am confident that the same will be true of the forthcoming congress, which is called upon to determine strategy and tactics in the struggle at the coming stage of communist building."

The CPSU Central Committee document outlines lofty new targets for our further progress: targets which are difficult, but quite realistic, since they are based on the country's tremendous achievements in the sphere of the economy, social life and spiritual culture.

Thus compared with the Ninth 5-Year Plan, the 10th 5-Year Plan has seen an increase of nearly R717 billion in industrial output and R50 billion in agricultural output. More than 1,200 major industrial enterprises have been commissioned. The output of consumer goods has increased 21 percent, including a 41-percent increase in cultural and household goods; the range of articles has widened and their quality has improved.

The party's agrarian policy is being implemented consistently, which has ensured an increase in the production of agricultural products. For the first time, the average gross annual grain harvest over the 5 years has exceeded 200 million tons. The output of meat, milk, eggs, cotton and other products has increased.

A major new step has been taken in resolving social tasks. Over the 5 years, resources amounting to R329 billion more than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan have been allocated from the national income for improving the people's living standard. Real per capita income has increased 17 percent. The average wages of workers and employees have increased more than 15 percent, and kolkhoz members' income from public farming--26 percent.

The increase in the consumption of many food and nonfood goods continues. The service sphere has been further developed, retail trade turnover has increased 24 percent and the volume of consumer services--43 percent.

Housing construction has been carried out on an extensive scale. In the 5 years apartment blocks with a total area of 530 million square meters have been constructed. More than 50 million people have had their housing conditions improved.

Further progress has been achieved in the sphere of science, education, culture, health care, physical culture and sport.

At the same time, the CPSU Central Committee draft notes, achievements in developing the economy and resolving social tasks could be weightier if fuller use were made of the advantages of the planned economy, if economic reserves were brought into play more actively and if a more persistent struggle were waged against shortcomings.

On the whole the results of the past 5-year plan period indicate that in all directions of economic and social development the Soviet land has made progress. The heights reached in the sphere of economic and social development made it possible to resolve even more large-scale tasks. These tasks are defined in the CPSU Central Committee draft.

The next decade, the draft says, is a major new stage in creating the material and technical base of communism, developing social relations and molding the new man.

IN THE EIGHTIES THE COMMUNIST PARTY WILL CONSISTENTLY CONTINUE TO IMPLEMENT ITS ECONOMIC STRATEGY, WHOSE HIGHEST GOAL IS THE STEADY RISE OF THE PEOPLE'S MATERIAL AND CULTURAL LIVING STANDARDS AND THE CREATION OF BETTER CONDITIONS FOR THE ALL-ROUND DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDIVIDUAL ON THE BASIS OF FURTHER INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF ALL SOCIAL PRODUCTION, IMPROVING LABOR PRODUCTIVITY AND INCREASING SOVIET PEOPLE'S SOCIAL AND LABOR ACTIVENESS.

A crucial stage in the implementation of these long-term tasks will be the 11th-Year Plan, whose main task LIES IN ENSURING A FURTHER INCREASE IN SOVIET PEOPLE'S WELL-BEING ON THE BASIS OF THE STEADY, PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY, THE TRANSFER OF THE ECONOMY ONTO THE INTENSIVE PATH OF DEVELOPMENT, THE MORE RATIONAL UTILIZATION OF THE COUNTRY'S PRODUCTION POTENTIAL, THE ACCELERATION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS, THE ALL-ROUND SAVING OF ALL TYPES OF RESOURCES AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF WORK QUALITY.

In order to resolve this task the party considers it necessary: to implement a system of measures to consistently increase the people's well-being; to ensure progressive economic growth, improve the structure of social production, persistently increase production efficiency and improve the quality of output and services in all sectors of the national economy on the basis of all-round intensification; to ensure the further acceleration of scientific and technical progress; to strengthen nature conservation; to improve administration and improve the standard of economic management at all levels of the economy; to strengthen their orientation toward achieving the best end results; and to increase the effectiveness of foreign economic ties.

The CPSU Central Committee document attaches particularly great significance to the development of science and technology, which must be directed to an even greater degree toward the resolution of the most important problems in ensuring the further progress of Soviet society and speeding up the transfer of the economy onto the path of intensification. On this basis it is planned: to ensure the elaboration and implementation of targeted comprehensive programs in resolving the most important scientific and technical problems; to substantially reduce the time taken to create and assimilate new technology; to strengthen the reciprocal ties between science and production; to strengthen the material, technical, experimental and production base of scientific research and planning and design organizations; to flexibly change the orientation of research and developments and the organizational structure of scientific institutions in accordance with the demands of the scientific and technical revolution; to improve the training of scientific cadres, the improvement of their qualifications and their assessment; and to promote in every way the development of the mass scientific and technical creativity of inventors and rationalizers.

The CPSU Central Committee draft provides for the further development of our entire economy. National income used for consumption and accumulation will increase 18-20 percent over the 5-year period.

Industry's most important tasks are the more complete satisfaction of the national economy's requirements for means of production and the population's requirements for means of production and the population's requirements for consumer goods, and the improvement of product quality and the intensification of production on the basis of the all-round utilization of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. Here increasing the output and improving the quality of goods to satisfy the population's demand is regarded as a priority task for all sectors of industry and all enterprises and organizations and as a subject of special concern for all party, soviet and economic organs.

The production of industrial output will increase 26-28 percent, including an increase of 26-28 percent in the means of production and 27-29 percent in consumer articles. The scale of the growth in industrial production is indicated by these figures. In 1985 electricity generation will total 1.55-1.6 million gigawatt-hours; oil extraction, including gas condensate, will be 620-645 million tons; coal extraction--770-800 million tons; and the production of finished rolled ferrous metals--117-120 million tons. The output of cultural, consumer and household goods will increase at least 40 percent.

Great significance is attached to improving the structure of industry, ensuring balance in the development of extraction and processing sectors, increasing at an accelerated rate the output of products determining technical progress in the national economy, substantially increasing the scale of the creation, assimilation and introduction into production of new high-efficiency machinery, expanding and systematically renewing the range and product mix of construction materials, improving the utilization of fuel and energy resources and ensuring savings of material resources. It is also proposed to increase profitability, reduce the prime cost of products, improve forms of organizing industrial production, improve the level of specialization and coproduction, significantly expand the scale of the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises, introduce progressive techniques and scientific organization capacities and fixed capital.

The CPSU Central Committee draft contains a lengthy characterization of the development of the agroindustrial complex, whose main task is to ensure that the country is reliably provided with foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials.

With a view to ensuring the successful implementation of the food program, it is planned to ensure the unified planning and proportional and balanced development of sectors in the agroindustrial complex, a significant strengthening of its material and technical base, the improvement of economic relations between sectors and the organization of efficient collaboration between them in stepping up the production of agricultural products and improving the storage, transportation and processing of these products and their delivery to the consumers.

In agriculture, the task set is of achieving dynamic development and increased efficiency in all sectors and increasing production and improving the quality of output, continuing the course of all-round intensification of agricultural production. It has also been decided to persistently introduce leading experience, improve the organization of labor and production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, significantly increase the efficiency of utilization of land, production capital and material, financial and labor resources and implement a system of measures to strengthen autonomous financing.

The average annual production of agricultural products will increase 12-14 percent in the 5-year period. The average gross annual grain yield is to be increased to 238-243 million tons; that of cotton to 9.2-9.3 million tons; sugar beet--to 100-103 million tons; the production of meat is to be increased to 17-17.5 million tons; milk--to 97-99 million tons; eggs--to at least 72 billion; and wool--to 470,000-480,000 tons.

The CPSU Central Committee document envisages the further development of land reclamation, an increase in supplies and the more rational utilization of means for the chemicalization of farming and livestock raising and the continued technical reequipping of agriculture. During the 5-year period kolkhozes and sovkhozes will receive 1.87 million tractors, 1.45 million trucks, 600,000 grain-harvesting combines and many other pieces of equipment and also mineral fertilizers, chemical fodder additives and plant protection means. Agricultural production specialization and concentration will be consistently developed on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration.

In food industry sectors output will increase by 23-26 percent, and milled groats, mixed feed and microbiological production will develop rapidly.

All modes of transport will be further developed in order to satisfy more fully and more promptly national economic and consumer supply needs.

The scale and rate of the country's economic development are largely determined by the rate and quality of construction. Over the 5 years capital investments in the national economy will increase by 12-15 percent. The task is to ensure a fundamental improvement in capital construction and to increase the effectiveness of capital investments. To this end the idea is to devote special attention to ensuring the prompt commissioning of fixed capital and production capacities, concentrate funds and resources on very important construction projects, channel capital investments primarily into the modernization and technical reequipping of enterprises and into the completion of projects already started, speed up construction and improve planning and estimating work.

"Material and spiritual values," the CPSU Central Committee document says, "are products of the labor of workers, kolkhoz members and the intelligentsia. Labor is the sole source for multiplying national wealth. Society can distribute only what has been produced. Therefore, the higher the results of labor, the greater the socialist motherland's might will become, the more fully individual and social needs will be satisfied and the higher Soviet people's living standard will be." In turn, the scale of labor results depends on the level of labor productivity. In the 5-year period increased social labor productivity will account for at least 85-90 percent of the increase in the national income.

The program for social development and for improving the people's well-being is a large and important part of the CPSU Central Committee document. Per capita real incomes will rise by 16-18 percent. The average monthly wages of workers and employees will increase by 13-16 percent, rising to R190-195 per month by the end of the 5-year plan; the incomes of kolkhoz members from the public sector of kolkhozes will rise by 20-22 percent. Moreover, the role of payments and benefits from social consumption funds will be strengthened. They will increase by 20 percent during the 5-year plan. Over the 5 years it is planned to construct 530-540 million square meters of housing.

The CPSU Central Committee draft contains measures to create the most favorable conditions for Soviet people's work and leisure, for strengthening the family and bringing up children. The social security system, trade, public catering and consumer services and people's education will be further developed. Over the 5-year period vocational and technical educational establishments will raise the output of highly skilled workers to 13 million, and approximately 10 million specialists with higher or secondary specialized education will be trained. A lot has to be done to develop socialist culture and art in order to enhance their role in the molding of the Marxist-Leninist world outlook and in the fuller satisfaction of Soviet people's diverse spiritual needs.

The production increase planned for the 5-year period requires better siting of production forces, which is possible on the basis of further specialization and proportional development of the economies of the union republics and economic regions in the country's unified national economic complex. The economies of all union republics will be further developed and the buildup of the economic potential of the country's eastern regions will be accelerated.

It is planned to further develop the USSR's foreign economic ties, especially with the socialist countries, and there will be active participation in the further deepening of the CEMA countries' socialist economic integration. Mutually advantageous exchange of goods and other ties with developing countries will be developed. On the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and the need to consolidate relaxation of international tension, it is planned to implement stable mutually advantageous ties with developed capitalist countries interested in cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The draft contains a special section on the further improvement of administration, on raising the standard of management in all sectors of the economy. In the 11th 5-Year Plan a complex of party and government measures will be introduced on improving the economic machinery and intensifying its influence on the improvement of production efficiency and work quality.

The CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress "Main Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and for the Period up to 1990" is the basis for drawing up the state plan for the 11th 5-year period. It opens up new horizons for our country--new, inspiring prospects. The nationwide discussion of the draft begins in an atmosphere of universal patriotic enthusiasm and is bound to generate a new wave of mass political and labor activeness.

The inexhaustible strength of the Soviet system and the country's tremendous production, scientific and technical potential and abundant natural resources must be skillfully channeled into the implementation of the 5-year plan targets, the CPSU Central Committee draft says. It is the duty of party, state and economic organs, all social organizations and labor collectives and every Soviet person to make maximum use of existing potential, place reserves at the service of the national economy and sharply increase production efficiency.

The fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan tasks demands an improvement in organizational and political work. Greater demands must be made on cadres for the fulfillment of targets, for a high degree of work organization and efficiency and for strict observance of plan discipline; it is essential to instill in them a businesslike attitude, responsibility and initiative.

All party committees and party organizations must mobilize working people for the absolute fulfillment of plan targets in every production collective from the very outset of the 5-year plan and improve work style and methods, displaying intolerance of bureaucratism and red tape. Soviets, trade unions and the Komsomol have a big part to play in solving the tasks set by the party. It is important to develop socialist competition for the successful implementation of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the full mobilization of production reserves, the speediest introduction of scientific and technical achievements and the national utilization of all products of the people's labor.

The successful fulfillment of the 5-year plan will ensure a further buildup of the country's economic potential and improvement of the people's well-being and the maintenance of the Soviet state's defense might at the proper level will increase its international prestige even more and will contribute to the consolidation of the world socialist system and the cohesion of all forces struggle for peace and social progress.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses firm confidence that the Soviet people will achieve new successes in communist building under the leadership of Lenin's party, in the solution of the wide range of economic and social problems and in strengthening the might of our motherland.

26TH PARTY CONGRESS DRAFT BASIC GUIDELINES APPROVED

LD051045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] Decision of the CPSU Central Committee on the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress, basic guidelines for economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the period up to 1990:

1. To approve the CPSU Central Committee 26th party congress draft basic guidelines for economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the period up to 1990.

2. To publish the CPSU Central Committee draft basic guidelines for economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the period up to 1990 on 2 December 1980 for the purpose of a nationwide discussion.

3. To discuss the draft basic guidelines for economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the period up to 1990 in labor collectives, educational institutes, military units, in the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, at meetings of aktiv and plenums of party committees in rayons, towns and okrugs, at oblast and kray party conferences and at congresses of union republic communist parties in the press, on the radio and television, within the systems of party, Komsomol and economic education, as well as to carry out discussions at the citizens' places of residence.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

FINANCE MINISTER GARBUZOV ON BUDGET AIMS FOR 1981

LD051145 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 2

[IZVESTIYA interview with V.P. Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance: "The Country's Budget: Where Every Ruble Goes"--first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] On the threshold of the 26th CPSU Congress, an important political event of tremendous significance for all the future creative activity of Soviet people has taken place in the life of our party and state. This noteworthy event was the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum. The CPSU Central Committee plenum and the subsequent USSR Supreme Soviet session adopted decisions on the USSR state plan for economic and social development and the USSR state budget for 1981--the first year of the coming 11th 5-Year Plan.

[Question] What are the basic features of the USSR state budget for 1981?

[Answer] The USSR budget for the coming year is in the mainstream of party economic policy. The core of the party's political course, as the whole world knows, is the steady growth of the people's well-being and the increasingly full satisfaction of Soviet people's growing material and spiritual needs. That is why the budget attaches paramount importance to financing measures aimed at further improving Soviet people's living and working conditions. Everyone who has studied the budget figures and indicators has probably noticed that these measures are of a diverse, I would say all-embracing nature. Here we have measures to further increase work payment in a number of sectors of the national economy and regions of the country, measures to improve social and pension security for the population, to ensure fuller satisfaction of the working people's requirements for foodstuffs and industrial goods, to develop housing construction and to extend the sphere of social, cultural and consumer services.

In 1966-1980, in accordance with the decisions of party congresses, R42 billion a year was allocated from the budget for the implementation of major new social measures. A considerable sum. It made it possible to increase wages substantially in practically all sectors of the national economy and provide for a number of tax concessions for the population. In the years of the Ninth 5-Year Plan alone wage increases affected 75 million people, and in the 10th 5-Year Plan--31 million people. As a result the average wage for workers and employees has increased 70 percent since 1965.

The party's course of steadily increasing the population's well-being will be continued in 1981. Real per capita income is to be increased 2.9 percent. Here it is important to stress the special attention devoted to the further all-round strengthening of the material basis for the necessary provision for the growing effective demand as the population's monetary income increases. It is above all a question of consumer goods. The party regards their production as a matter of tremendous political and economic significance.

In 1981 retail trade turnover will reach R280 billion and will increase by R13 billion in the year, or 4.9 percent. Such a substantial increase is ensured by major investments of resources in Group B sectors of industry which produce the goods, and also in the further development of trade. The production of industrial output in Group B sectors will increase 4.2 percent, which outstrips the overall rate of industrial production growth.

[Question] It was noted at the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum that improving the food supply ranks first among the questions on which Soviet people's living standard depends. What resources are being allocated for these purposes?

[Answer] As you already know, on Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's initiative the CPSU Central Committee Politburo recently adopted a decison on the elaboration and speediest implementation of a food program. This is a further shining manifestation of tireless concern for the increasingly full satisfaction of Soviet people's urgent requirements.

Increasing the rate of food production, insuring food preservation, bringing it to consumers in a good, marketable form and as high-quality products--that, in brief is the essence of the task put forward by our party as a most important strategic task for our society's development. As you see, it affects the whole technological chain of material production sectors belonging to the agroindustrial and food complex--agricultural production, procurements and warehouse facilities, the food industry, transportation, and finally trade. Its implementation will require further major state investments in all those sectors. Let us recall that about R400 billion have been invested in agriculture in the last 15 years. The proportion accounted for by capital investments in agriculture in the total volume of construction has increased to 27 percent, as against 20 percent in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Deliveries of agricultural machinery and mineral fertilizers have increased considerably. The volume of material and technical backup for agriculture has almost trebled. Great significance was attached to economic measures to develop agriculture and to the planned resolution of social problems in rural areas. Purchase prices have been increased for all the main types of agricultural output, guaranteed work payment has been introduced for kolkhoz members and their pension provisions have been introduced for kolkhoz members and their pension provisions have been improved. The overall gain for kolkhozes and sovkhozes from socioeconomic measures implemented in recent years has been more than R240 billion. That enabled them to channel more than R142 billion extra into consumption funds. Wages for agricultural workers have thus increased 100-150 percent.

In 1981 major new measures will be implemented to further strengthen material and technical provisions for kolkhozes and sovkhozes. State investments in agriculture are fixed at R51.6 billion. Moreover about R20 billion are being channeled into developing production on kolkhozes. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture and its local organs must display concern to ensure that these significant resources yield the maximum return.

[Question] The great role played by social consumption funds in our social program is well known. How is this reflected in the new budget?

[Answer] Social consumption funds are created mainly from appropriations from the state budget. Payments and concessions from social consumption funds have become a major means of improving the population's well-being. For instance, they make up more than 23 percent of the total income of an industrial worker's family, and more than 19 percent for a kolkhoz member's family. In the 10th 5-Year Plan social consumption funds reached the vast sum of R527 billion, which is R134 billion more compared with the previous 5-year period. In 1981 state expenditure for these purposes will be increased. From social consumption funds the population is provided with free education and medical help, various allowances, pensions and grants, payment for routine vacations for workers and employees, and also many other payments and concessions. The scale and makeup of these payments is being extended yearly. This is in effect real material backup for the rights guaranteed to Soviet people by the USSR Constitution.

An important place in our social program belongs to the provisions of well-appointed housing for working people. This is a very acute social problem. The party devotes special attention to resolving it. In our country 10-11 million people are rehoused annually. In 1981 R18.8 billion is allocated for housing construction. This will make it possible to commission apartment blocks with a total area of about 109 million square meters and to improve housing conditions for more than 10 million people. Tremendous significance is also attached to the fact that in our country apartment rents make up an insignificant proportion of the family budget (less than 3 percent, including services). Payment for housing--and the scales now in existence were established back in the thirties--covers less than one-third of all expenditure on maintaining housing, and the state takes on the remaining 70 percent. In 1981 that comes to approximately R5 billion.

[Question] What resources are allocated for the development of the material base ensuring the implementation of new social measures?

[Answer] In 1981 substantial resources are allocated for the development of the base sectors of industry--the fuel and energy complex, metallurgy, machine building and chemicals. Paramount importance is attached to measures to ensure the speediest development of transportion, particularly railroad transportion. All this will provide an opportunity to develop more rapidly the sphere of material production which is directly associated with increasing the people's well-being--Group B industry, agriculture, trade and consumer services to the population. Total state expenditure on national economic development will reach R304.3 billion next year. This is an increase of R12.4 billion compared with the current year. The country's national income--the main source of our economic growth and social progress--will increase 3.4 percent as a result.

A fundamental distinction of the plan and budget is the fact that they are oriented considerably more than in the past toward intensive factors of production growth. This is demanded by the party's economic policy aimed at increasing the efficiency and quality of all our work and improving the national economic end results in every possible way. The CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum posed a task of great state significance--to complete the transfer of the economy to an intensive development footing in the eighties. Practical steps to implement this task are to be taken in 1981.

I would like to illustrate this with examples. The plan envisages raising labor productivity in industry and thereby ensuring 88 percent of the entire planned increase in production, against the 75 percent achieved in the current year. The exceptional importance of this target is obvious to everyone. Its fulfillment will not only produce a manpower saving but will also make it possible to increase national income to the tune of approximately R8 billion. Of course, economic leaders must organize the matters so as to give the "green light" to technical progress, fundamentally improve the use of existing production capacities and close all channels to wasting work time. And there are many of these today.

Or take another example. The plan and budget attach tremendous significance to intensifying in every possible way the policy of economy and thrift in the national economy. Ministries and departments have been set the target of introducing progressive production technology more quickly and going over to the output of highly productive and economical equipment which makes it possible to reduce the materials-intensiveness of products and to save fuel, energy and metal resources for the country. The implementation of these measures is to ensure, in particular, a saving of 41 million tons of ideal fuel--which is equivalent to saving state capital investments for the construction of new production capacities to the tune of approximately R2 billion.

An important role in resolving the statewide task of increasing production efficiency is allocated to capital construction. The plan and budget provide for a considerable increase in the concentration of capital investments on the most important construction projects and on those nearing completion and for a reduction by the end of 1981 in the scale of above-norm incomplete construction of R14.9 billion compared with the start of this year. It is also planned to mobilize uninstalled equipment to the tune of R2.7 billion from existing above-norm stocks. USSR ministries and departments and the union republic councils of ministers must make every effort to fulfill the targets for increased efficiency of capital investments. This will make it possible to obtain more quickly additional output and accumulations from the production potential which, through the fault of a number of ministries, is today "frozen" on construction sites and yields no return.

The aforesaid directions of the new plan and budget concern different aspects of social production. However, their essence is the same--to reveal more decisively and to commission more quickly our economy's reserves in order to increase its efficiency in the boradest sense of the word. This is a state tasks of the whole people. It concerns everyone--from leader to worker and kolkhoz member. The smallest matter is important here. All the reserves at the disposal of the national economy--big and small--must be placed at the service of communist building.

[Question] The international aspect of the state budget adopted for 1981 is also of undoubted interest to our readers....

[Answer] You pose an interesting question. It has several aspects. If we look at its very essence, you cannot say better than Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in one of his recent speeches. He emphasized that the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session "did not formally discuss international questions. But if you delve into the essence of the decisions adopted, there is undoubtedly an international aspect to the matter in them. We confirm over and over again that the enhancement of the Soviet people's well-being and the fuller satisfaction of their material requirements and spiritual needs remains the paramount task for us now and in the future. [paragraph continues]

"And this dictates a quite definite international policy: The ensuring of peaceful external conditions for the country, that is, a policy of detente, disarmament and cooperation."

The peace-loving Leninist foreign policy course of the party and state has found graphic embodiment in the plan and budget indicators. Their peaceful thrust is expressed so clearly that no one can have any doubt about it.

First of all, about economic cooperation. The Soviet Union has always actively advocated and now advicates mutally advantageous economic cooperation with all countries on a very broad basis. An our new plan and budget are no exception in this respect. The resources allocated ensure the further strengthening of cooperation with the CEMA socialist countries. The wide range of integration measures and the implementation of long-term targeted cooperation programs will be continued. This is the right way, proven in practice, to scale new heights in the fraternal socialist countries' socioeconomic development. It is also planned to increase the scale of mutually advantageous economic cooperation with developing states and to continue commodity exchange and business contacts with industrially developed capitalist countries.

[Question] The country's state budget provides for spending of defense. In 1981 it will amount to 5.7 percent of all expenditure. What can you say about this.

[Answer] Yes, it is not out of place to speak about this here, too. Of course, like any sovereign state, we have such expenditures. As long as the imperialist camp exists with its aggressive aspirations, everything necessary is being done and will continue to be done in our country to strengthen the USSR Armed Forces, which are capable of rebuffing any aggressor.

At the same time we favor a reduction in military spending. This follows organically from the Soviet Union's peace program elaborated under the leadership of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, outstanding fighter for peace.

Our party and state spare no effort and do everything possible to ensure that Soviet people can work in a calm, businesslike atmosphere, under peaceful conditions. They never stop putting forward new peace initiatives, and they indicate real ways to achieve general disarament and the relaxation of tension. This is evidenced, for example, by the withdrawal of 20,000 servicemen, 1,000 tanks and other military hardware from the GDR, which our country recently completed unilaterally. Unvariably following the Leninist course of peace, the Soviet state had adopted a decision--once again unilaterally--to reduce its spending on defense next year. These and other acts of good will by the USSR demand responsive measures from the NATO bloc countries, above all the United States.

But imperialist states are still systematically increasing their military budgets. The arms race which has now been unleashed on an unprecedented scale on the U.S. initiative swallows up colossal resources. A move to the path of real disarmament would not only deliver the world from the threat of a new war but also free vast resources for economic development and social progress in all countries.

Now, on the eve of the 26th CPSU Congress, the working people of the Soviet Union have rallied still more closely around their dear Communist Party. Strenuous counterplans and stepped-up socialist pledges are being adopted throughout the country. The Soviet people are firmly confident that 1981--the year of the party congress--will be marked by splendid new achievements to the glory of our great motherland.

FOOD, LIVING STANDARDS FEATURED AT REPUBLIC PLENUMS

LD031107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 80 p 2

[Reports by PRAVDA correspondents B. Yevgladov, O. Latifi, A. Grachev and D. Klenskiy under the rubric "From the Party Committee Plenums": "As the Time Demands"]

[Text] Union republic Communist Party Central Committee plenums are continuing to discuss the results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the party organizations' tasks arising from the plenum decisions and from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum.

Unanimously approving the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, the participants in the plenums are outlining concrete ways of successfully completing the 10th 5-Year Plan and greeting the 26th party congress in a fitting manner.

The plenums are also comprehensively discussing draft plans for economic and social development and budgets for the republics for 1981.

Moldavia

The Moldavian SSR's economy has undergone dynamic development within the country's unified national economic complex. Its national income has increased rapidly during the 10th 5-Year Plan. The volume of industrial production has increased by R8.9 billion, and that of agricultural output by R1.8 billion. State resources have received 618,000 tons more grain, 1.5 million tons more sugar beet and 2.7 million tons more vegetables, fruits and grapes than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Much has also been done to implement the social program over the 5 years. For instance, about 600,000 people have been able to improve their housing conditions.

These and many other facts characterizing the major transformation in the republic were noted at the Moldavian CP Central Committee plenum. A report was delivered by I.I. Bodyul, first secretary of the republican CP Central Committee. He and the participants in the discussion also noted the major successes of production collectives, which have fulfilled 5-year plan targets well ahead of time.

At the same time the plenum noted that it has not been possible to ensure the growth rates planned for the 5-year period in a number of leading sectors of the republic's economy, particularly in the food complex. What are the reasons for this?

Attention was mainly devoted to analyzing these reasons and to concrete measures to eliminate shortcomings in the report and in the speeches at the plenum by V. Kiktenko, first secretary of the Kishinev Gorkom; Hero of Socialist Labor V. Odobesku, cutter at the Zorile footwear association, and others. In particular, planning miscalculations were noted as a result of which canning industry capacities and the bases of procurement and trading organizations are being built up too slowly.

Serious defects in the work of the republic's ministries of the food industry and meat and dairy industry, the Moldneftesnabsbyt and transportation organizations, which are still failing to supply the needs of the agroindustrial complex properly, were spoken of with concern. It was also noted that the experience of frontrunners is still not adequately utilized. Yet there are many of them in the republic. For instance, the stockmen of Kagulskiy, Brichanskiy and Drokiyevskiy rayons constantly overfulfill plans. Meanwhile Ungenskiy Rayon has lost ground.

The plenum participants demanded a more persistent improvement in party organizational, ideological and educational work, an improvement in the standard of leadership of the economy on the part of raykoms and primary party organizations, and the assessment of collectives' and leaders' work in terms not of pledges but of achievements. In this connection there must be tougher day-to-day party control.

Tadzhikistan

The Tadzhik SSR working people have gathered a record harvest of 1 million tons of raw cotton this year. This exceeds the plan target by more than 100,000 tons. Average gross annual agricultural output will have increased as a whole by 18 percent as against the planned 16 percent. Procurement of meat and vegetables will also have increased compared with the last 5-year plan.

Speaking of these achievements, D. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee, who delivered the report, and those who spoke in the debate noted that the successes have been achieved thanks to the republican party organization's constant attention to agricultural questions. Great concern has been displayed for increasing consumer goods output. The manufacture of these articles at heavy industry enterprises has increased 60 percent. But at the same time, it was noted at the plenum, there are omissions in this matter.

Examining questions of improving party committees' work style, the plenum participants spoke of the need to pay closer attention to proposals and criticisms from the working people. There are still many complaints about excessive bureaucracy and red tape. Instances of this were cited. In the first 10 months of this year the Tadzhik CP Central Committee alone received 4,700 letters and about 2,000 callers. Some letter writers put forward proposals on improving work in a particular sector. But many complain about the suppression of criticism and about poor service.

In this connection the plenum stressed the special role of the leader. We must be a model of honesty and modesty and have a businesslike approach and an attentive, respectful attitude to people. Only on this condition will he have high prestige among the masses. It should always be remembered, it was noted at the plenum, that the leaders' work style determines to a considerable degree the moral climate in a collective.

The preparation of enterprises, housing and health care facilities for winter operation was cited as a priority task. People must be able to work and rest in good conditions.

Everything possible must be done to ensure a confident beginning to the next 5-year plan, the plenum participants said. In the current 5-year plan 80 industrial enterprises and shops have been started up. It is now a question of ensuring that capacities operate at full efficiency. Consolidating and augmenting successes, analyzing omissions thoroughly and outlining concrete measures to eliminate them are the tasks on which every party organization must focus its attention.

Turkmenia

The report of M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, and the speeches in the debate noted that the republic's economy is developing steadily. The national income will have increased 13 percent in the 5-year plan, and fixed production capital--20 percent. The successes of the gas extraction, chemicals, power industry, transportation and communications workers are particularly gratifying.

Rural workers have also achieved great successes. Some 1.21 million tons of raw cotton have already been obtained this year. Cotton deliveries continue. The 5-year plan targets for the sale of grain, vegetables and livestock products have also been fulfilled.

However, as was noted at the plenum, there are still many unresolved problems in the republic. For instance, industry is lagging behind 5-year plan output volume growth rate targets. There is a particularly unfavorable situation in Krasnovodskaya Oblast, where oil extraction has fallen. Light industry and local industry capacities are being utilized only poorly. A number of enterprises constantly fail to meet plans for the output of consumer goods.

There was a frank and open discussion at the plenum of shortcomings in agriculture too. Here livestock productivity remains low and the population of livestock--especially sheep--is increasing only slowly. Too little concern is displayed for creating a firm fodder base.

It was stated from the plenum rostrum in particular by V. Abramov, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Gosplan; P. Annaorazov, first secretary of Ashkhabadskiy Obkom; V. Bukanova, machine operator at the Bezmeinskaya GRES, and others, that in order to eliminate these shortcomings, it is necessary, as our time demands, to improve the style of economic leadership, launch competition for the attainment of high end-results and improve the working people's working and living conditions.

Estonia

Since the start of the 10th 5-Year Plan the Estonian SSR's national income has increased by R3.2 billion, or 23 percent, which is in accordance with the 5-year plan target. Industry is coping successfully with targets. Above-plan output worth R360 million has already been sold. Agriculture has also moved ahead in comparison with the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

These figures were quoted at the Estonian CP Central Committee plenum. While noting what has been achieved, K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Central Committee, who delivered the report, and also N. Yuganson, first secretary of Tallinn Gorkom; O. Klushin, director of Narva's Krengolmskaya Manufaktura cotton textiles combine; V. Liyv, lathe operator at the Talleks association, and others who spoke in the debate, devoted their main attention to unresolved problems.

It was noted, for instance, that a number of machine-building and instrument-making enterprises are renewing their products only slowly. Despite severe criticism, certain leaders are continuing to display a thriftless attitude to raw materials--both industrial and agricultural. In particular, it was noted that at the last Estonian CP Central Committee plenum the Estonian SSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry and Minister A. Essenson were criticized for the abnormal situation as regards the processing of livestock at the republic's meat combines. But the situation has changed little. It was again noted that the successful resolution of the food problem is the concern not only of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, but of the processing sectors too. Yu. Kraft, the republic's minister of light industry, and V. Veskivyali, minister of local industry, were also seriously criticized.

The plenum analyzed in detail questions of improving ideological activity.

The plenum participants also noted the need to increase the responsibility of those on whom the resolution of tasks in improving the people's living standards primarily demands.

MINISTRY CRITICIZED FOR REFINERY'S POOR PERFORMANCE

LD031527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 80 p 2

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent V. Goncharov under the rubric "Managing Efficiently": "Deviation From the Record"]

[Text] Volgograd--Ministries and departments are finalizing the details of plans for the first year of the new 5-year plan and are forwarding them to enterprises. For the first time this work is based on the performance records of industrial enterprises and associations which mirror the technical-organization level of production they have reached, the workload of capacities and the economic effectiveness of all work. Comparison of the draft plan and the performance record data shows how the available reserves will be utilized.

Outside the window the first snow is swirling. The plant's chief economist, Tavis Garifovich, spends several minutes gazing silently out of the window; I try to guess what he is thinking.... If only we could copy nature, he would say, turn over a new leaf, forget about past deficiencies and omissions and start fresh.

A small but highly significant book in a blue binding lies on the table--the plant's performance record. The enterprise has not had one before. It appeared after the well-known CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on improving the economic machinery. It is a digest of all the plant's work indicators, both projected and achieved. Formerly, even the leadership had had to "wring" them out of virtually all the departments; now they are gathered together under one blue cover, ready to "illuminate" any aspect of the collective's production life. But wherever you look you run into difficulty. The plant fouled up the 10th 5-Year Plan. Almost every year the product sales plan was reduced. The amendments amounted to more than R120 million in all. But the "prosperity" artificially created at the year's end was incapable of halting the decline of other basic indicators.

And as we leaf through the performance record we note the following facts. Last year primary oil refining capacities were only 81 percent utilized. They were 100 percent utilized in 1975. Labor productivity was 86 percent of the 1975 level while wages nevertheless rose. In 1975 there was output worth R1.29 for every ruble of fixed capital; this is now down to R0.92. The profitability level dropped more than 50 percent compared with the plan....

"We hit rock bottom in 1979," the plant's chief economist, T. Temirgaliyev, sums up.

He looks out of the window toward an enormous display: "The plant in the 10th 5-Year Plan." And he talks bitterly about how hard it was to find for it areas where the plans and reality corresponded.

You will agree that this case is far from typical of our economy; it may even be an isolated case. But we have no right to ignore it. Indeed, the Volgograd oil refinery employs thousands. And the workers are far from unconcerned about the final results of their labor, about their place in the general system and personal contribution to the fulfillment of the party's plans. It is as good a time as any to turn up the cards. The breakdown took place as a result of poor raw-material supplies. A well-known disease. It has driven many into a tight corner. But not for so long a time! Therefore, without going into a profound analysis, one can conclude that the responsibility lies primarily with the ministry; moreover, I believe that the disorganization here is a clear reflection of the standard of leadership of the specific enterprise on the part of the ministry apparatus. I shared these ideas with the refinery economists and they agreed. And they advised me to talk about it with raykom Secretary V. Martirosov. He is one of us, they said, an engineer and technologist who rose from being an ordinary operator to shop chief and was for a long time party committee secretary. In short, a man who knows the score.

"In fact, I have done an exhaustive study of the reasons for the lag," V. Martirosov began. "But first a bit of history. The plant was constructed 23 years ago to refine the low-sulfur Volgograd crude which has a high oil potential. Since then it has almost trebled its capacity and become a major supplier of lubricants for agriculture, railroad transport and other sectors.

"Volgograders were among the first to exploit and refine Mangyshlak oil. The thing is that the local field gradually lost ground and moreover, a lot of the oil went to places outside the oblast. In time we got Tyumen oil. Oil supplies were often disrupted because of railroad holdups. The situation was particularly bad in the winter when the Volga became unnavigable and the Mangyshlak 'black gold' had to be transported from Makhachkala in railroad tankers.

"Gradually disruptions became the norm. From being a leading plant in the 9th 5-Year Plan, the enterprise began to lose more and more ground. The practice of amending sales plans began. Could the situation have been improved? I think so. The plant specialists, the party committee and the CPSU Obkom made repeated proposals to the Ministry on the Rationalization of Crude Supplies. In particular, it was proposed that transportation of oil from the oblast to Orsk and Tuapse cease and that the oil be refined in Situ. This was very promising. Above all it would have meant an improvement in the plant's work. The shipment situation would have been sorted out too. Is it good management, for example, for several thousand tanks of oil to go from the banks of the Lower Volga and meet similar trains coming in the opposite direction from Tyumenskaya Oblast?

"What was the ministry's reply? Basically none. The impression was that it had little interest in the plant's fate. Ministry working people accused us of parochialism. They said we were concerned only about our own people while they had an entire sector to worry about. During the entire 5-year period none of the leaders of the sector headquarters, the Soyuznefteorgsintez Association came to the plant in person to examine the situation closely and help the collective. True, once there was an accident and First Deputy Minister M. Sisin came. But he avoided any 'sensitive areas' and did not even go to the obkom, but hurried back to Moscow.

"Are these facts not indicative of the leadership style in the sector? The enterprises specialists were rightly alarmed by them and complained to the central authorities." Another matter bothers us. A lot of unused equipment, including imported items, worth more than R20 million has built up at the plant. Why? Enterprise expansion plans fail to take into account the potential of local construction organizations. The question of full exploitation of existing capacities has not been fully resolved yet new capacities are envisaged. You cannot expect capital investments to be highly effective in that situation.

"But there are some remarkable people working here," V. Martirosov said in conclusion. "Just visit the Bitumen production installations, the No 9 thermal cracking plant and many others. Read through the pledges and you will see how immensely keen the workers and engineers are to do better work today than yesterday, and better work tomorrow than today."

To conclude, what are the Volgograd oil refinery workers seeking? A stepped up plan. You usually hear complaints about the notorious practice of "planning from what has been achieved." But here it is the other side of an old problem which has appeared most acutely. But whereas, you will agree, the former immediately affects the interests only of an individual collective, even though they are substantial interests, the latter strikes at the state's pocket. And how! Therefore it would be logical to argue that the ministry is nonetheless mindful of the Volgograd workers' troubles and is thinking about how to rectify matters there. After all, the enterprises' performance record is available. There is food for thought there, as they say. The state receives less output from it than it could. [paragraph continues]

Here, because of the underloading of capacities, too much electricity and steam is expended and a discrepancy has developed in the way labor productivity and wages are moving. Should this not ultimately worry the ministry? The paradoxical nature of the prevailing situation lies in the fact that oil extraction is increasing in the country with every passing year. The breakdowns in supplies to the Volgograd oil refinery are the results of purely organizational confusion and their duration is the result of the sluggishness of those who are called on by virtue of their jobs to resolve raw material delivery questions.

But then it seemed that things were moving. In June an encouraging letter reached the refinery from the Soyuznefteorgsintez. It announced that as of next year oil deliveries to Volgograd would be in excess of the level enshrined in the 10th 5-Year Plan. At last! L. Zlotnikov, the association's chief engineer, cited data from the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry and the USSR Gosplan here. However, as early as August there was a new directive: to "include" in the draft plan raw-material expenditure figures calculated, in fact, on the basis of the level for 1979--the worst year in the 10th 5-Year Plan. In brief, the refinery's far from radiant "achievements" recorded in its performance record were automatically moved over into the draft of the new annual plan. What was this? Resignation in the face of organizational difficulties or the desire thus to reassure the enterprise collective? The state will be the loser again.

Can we tolerate this standard of organization in production and planning? No, there can be no other answer. Speaking at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "It must be frankly admitted that so far we have not succeeded in elevating the management and planning mechanism, methods of economic management, and executive discipline to the level of modern requirements. This has complicated the turn toward effectiveness, the national economy's transition to the paths of intensive development. This is an important reason for the nonfulfillment of the plants for a number of points and for shortcomings and bottlenecks in the national economy."

The Volgograd refinery is an illustration of this. Yet the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry is making absolutely no change in its attitude toward it. Yet it will have to be restructured all the same.... The refinery's plan has still not been definitely approved. There is still time to analyze it in detail, and not from a departmental but from a state viewpoint.

FERROUS METALLURGY MINISTRY MANAGEMENT CRITICIZED

LD041039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 80 p 2

[S. Pastukhov article: "Behind 'External' Reasons"]

[Text] Our country produces more cast iron than any other in the world. And cast iron means steel. And steel means a very great deal in life, ranging from a nail fastening a heel to a cruiser on the ocean. But the national economy, as is known, obtains less than it needs, and the quality of the product manufactured by metallurgists frequently leaves something to be desired. Workers responsible for the development of ferrous metallurgy were criticized at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum. Then, last year, there was a meeting of communists of the USSR Ferrous Metallurgy Ministry apparatus, at which it was pointed out that the sector not only fails to cope with the plan but has even lowered the previously attained production level....

It would be possible not to mention old matters today, but one more year has passed and things have not improved in ferrous metallurgy. The leading all-union production associations "Soyuzmetallurgprom," "Soyuzspetsstal," "Soyuztrubostal" and "Soyuzferrosplav" are not fulfilling their targets. Enterprises of the Ukrainian Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy are lagging particularly far behind. The arrears in terms of cast iron, steel and finished rolled metal run to millions of tons.

What, then, is happening in the sector?

The answer to this question was largely to be given by the report-and-election meeting of the primary party organization of the USSR Ferrous Metallurgy Ministry apparatus. Describing the situation which has come about, the keynote speaker--B. Semendyayev, secretary of the ministry's party committee--pointed out that the work of many of the sector's enterprises is adversely affected by a number of so-called "external reasons": interruptions in shipments of crude ores, fluxes, quartzites and coking coals and shortcomings in material and technical supplies.

I could extend the list of "other people's" failings which undermine metallurgists' activities, if you wished. But there are also "internal reasons," you see. What are they? These "domestic" flaws were named both by the keynote speaker and by those who spoke after him--Deputy Minister S. Kolpakov, chief of "Soyuzmetallurgprom"; Ye. Ilinskiy, secretary of "Soyuzruda's" party bureau, and G. Kotelnikov, chief of the ministry's production administration. In their opinion, the chief reasons for laggardness were internal sectorial disorders, one of the most serious being the deterioration in technological and production discipline in metallurgical enterprises. Violations of technology stand at 25-50 percent in the steel-smelting shops in the Karaganda combine and the Chelyabinsk, Zlatoust, Cherepovets and other plants, for example.

And things are no better so far as the introduction of new equipment and progressive technology into production is concerned. Given the shortage of coking coals in the country, the sector has still not started up the highly efficient production of coke from gas coals and poor caking coals, hot reducing gases are not utilized in blast furnaces, and anticorrosion coatings are not applied to rolled metal.

There are progressive collectives in the sector, it was said from the platform of the meeting--those of the Magnitogorsk metallurgical combine, the Sokolovsko-Sarbayskiy mining and enriching combine, the Donetsk metallurgical plant and the "2000" mill in Lipetsk. But their achievements are little known in the sector. Even the experience of Magnitka, which has been studied by the ministry and recommended for introduction, is being disseminated poorly.

Above plan downtime of units, obsolescence of equipment, overconsumption of energy resources, increasing spoilage, cadre turnover.... Probably all the chief painful points in ferrous metallurgy were named. Indeed, the speakers at this meeting were not ashamed to enumerate and acknowledge shortcomings, just as last year. But once again there is the question: What have the ministry's party organization and party committee done?

There are 950 communists at the sector's headquarters--more than half of all workers. There are 19 party groups, 35 shop party organizations with the rights of primary organizations and a party committee with the rights of a raykom. In short, both rights and forces are in adequate supply, but only partial use is made of them.

It would seem that everything has taken place at the proper organizational level in the past 2 years. Party meetings of communists of the apparatus and sessions of the ministry's party committee have been held regularly, and the party aktiv has met for conferences every quarter. Urgent problems were raised, and seemingly good decisions were made too. But the sector's affairs have not been straightened out. Does it turn out that both the ministry's party committee and its party organization have been idling, as it were?

Yes, it would appear so. Take the following example. Blast-furnace production was lagging behind for a long time at the "Soyuzmetallurgprom" Association. The party committee studied this question and found that a serious reason for this was shortcomings in the leadership of blast-furnace shops on the part of the association's apparatus. A decision was adopted to increase the responsibility of the communist leaders directly responsible for that work sector, and Comrade Shatlov, deputy chief of the association, was given a severe party warning. And what was the result? Things improved somewhat at individual enterprises, but on the whole they remain as before.

Why is this? If the Soyuzmetallurgprom apparatus is really to blame for the association's bad work, then why does the party committee confine itself to warnings, albeit severe ones, which are of no benefit? And if it is not very much to blame, why adopt useless decisions? Why generate discussions and paper? The ship of the ministry is already overloaded with them. Here, as was pointed out at a party aktiv meeting, a great deal of time is spent drafting documents. Their numbers have increased 12 percent in 3 years, and they are frequently general in nature and suffer from duplication of data and an excess of unusable indicators. The party organization secretaries and leaders of the Ferrous Metallurgy Capital Construction Administration and Soyuztrubostal complain that a large number of workers are diverted into preparing extensive reference material and holding all sorts of conferences.

The sector's headquarters sends "down" directive after directive, all the time speeding up their production line. And the headquarters gets a similar response "from below." The ministry receives 350,000 different documents a year! And individual enterprises send them in three and even five copies at a time.

There is a well-known fatalistic natural law: The worse things are in a particular sector, the more brisk the correspondence. Requests, questions, answers, explanations, demands, orders....incoming, outgoing.... As was stated at the same party aktiv meeting, "the ministry apparatus is being overwhelmed by an increasing flood of documentation." Paper generation has to some extent become the work style of the sector's departments and the ministry apparatus. And this style creates only the semblance of activity. It must be stopped.

The party committee has not stopped it. Neither the report nor the debate named a single communist leader whom the party has called to order for bad work. Revealing and exposing shortcomings and carefully taking stock of them, the party committee merely "drew attention," "pointed out" and so forth. It recorded the facts without taking serious measures.

The report, for instance, correctly raised the question of improving economic work. Instead of making an in-depth study of the state of affairs and seeking internal reserves, certain leaders "sound the alarm" and ask for the target to be made easier. Thus, in January Comrade Menushenkov, chief of Soyuzspetsstal, asked for a reduction of R86 million in the association's profits plan this year, including a reduction of R35 million in the first quarter. The arguments seemed very weighty and authoritative. The reply came: "It is still a lot," and the quarterly target was reduced by R4.2 million instead of R35 million. Had they not "taken pity"? Not quite. In fact, the association's profits in the first quarter proved even higher than planned. And the same thing was repeated in the second quarter.

The party committee had time enough to investigate and ask why Comrade Menushenkov takes his figures out of thin air. But the party committee cited this instance rather as a curiosity in its report. And it again urged: "Tighten up" and "put an end."

But people do not always respond to appeals. This was stated from the meeting's platform, in particular, by Ye. Karpel, secretary of the party organization of the ministry's economic planning administration. Thus, everyone knows that the practice of carrying over and unevenly distributing plan targets is a bad one and is condemned, but nevertheless it exists. A recent example: Soyuzmetallurgprom added 300,000 tons of steel to the plan for the new [puskovoy] converter shop in Cherepovets, while reducing the target for the Uzbek metallurgical plant by half that amount [v polovinu etogo]. What had the northerners done to displease the association's leadership, and why were the southerners shown favor? Why is an approved action program amended "underground"? These questions await answers. Instructions were given to rectify the willfullness that had occurred, but, as the speaker reported, the instructions have not been fulfilled.

The impression is created that discipline also is not as it should be in the USSR Ferrous Metallurgy Ministry apparatus itself. Thus, there has been a big increase in consumption of the iron ore constituent of the furnace charge for production of cast iron in the sector. Over consumption of it in Ukrainian enterprises stands at approximately 1 million tons of iron a year.

"The ministry's technical administration," Minister I. Kazanets said in the debate, "has repeatedly been instructed to analyze the reasons for the increased consumption of the iron ore constituent of the furnace charge...."

"Repeatedly" been instructed...with what result?

"However," the minister continued, "the sector leadership obtained nothing but statistical figures of iron losses. Neither the leaders of the technical administration nor the leaders of the Ukrainian Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy produce persuasive replies, still less businesslike suggestions."

The minister did not explain to the meeting why certain apparatus workers do not fulfill his orders: They do not want to or cannot? He merely acknowledged in his turn, too!

"We must not confine ourselves to statistics but are obliged to make an in-depth analysis and formulate necessary proposals...."

But in fact the minister did confine himself to "statistics."

Yes, there are a number of "external" reasons which have rocked ferrous metallurgy in recent years. But the chief reason is still internal. The management and planning mechanism, management methods and executive discipline still have to be raised to the level of modern demands in the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy. And the ministry's communists and their elected organs--the party bureaus and the party committee--are obliged to roll up their sleeves and tackle this task, making full use of the right of control over the activities of the apparatus.

'PARTIAL SOLUTIONS' NO ANSWER TO GROUP B PROBLEMS

LD051615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Goods for the People"]

[Text] The further growth of output, widening of the range of goods and improvement of their quality are important spheres of our economic development. This was noted again in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum. "Consumer goods production must be developed," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "on the basis of a well-thought-out, long-term program capable of uniting the efforts of all relevant sectors."

In recent years a great deal has been done to improve supplies of various goods and consumer durables for Soviet people. Suffice it to say that in the country today there are 85 televisions, 84 refrigerators and 71 washing machines per 100 families. Light industry enterprises have increased production of clothes, textile and china and earthenware and are constantly improving their quality. For example, the products of the Dnepropetrovsk Dnepryanka knitwear association, which has introduced more than 300 new styles during the 10th 5-Year Plan, are much in demand, some 89 percent of them have been awarded the state seal of quality. Articles from Riga's Avrora hosiery factory, the Yakovlevo flax combine in Ivanovskaya Oblast and a number of other collectives have won high regards from consumers.

The production of output of the Group B sectors will increase by R40 billion in the current 5-year period. The growth is a marked one, but the improvement of the qualitative characteristics of commodities and the expansion of their range remain an acute question. Unfortunately, we are all familiar with the picture in which, while store shelves are full, customers leave the department empty-handed. That means the assessment of production workers' work must be made directly dependent on the satisfaction of the consumer's requirements and trade orders.

Light industry is rightly called industry for all. It supplies thousands of types of articles which undergo exacting examination by the strictest technical control department--the customer. Great demands are made on it. The ministries and departments which must promote the growth and consolidation of this important economic sector bear great responsibility. Particularly heavily in arrears here are the construction workers, who are called on to install and modernize light industry establishments. Justified complaints are being leveled against the collectives of the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, the Ministry of Industrial Construction, and the Ministry of Construction. In particular a serious lag behind the projected schedules has been allowed at the installation of a nonwoven materials factory in the city of Sorislav (Lvovskaya Oblast), the Pervomayskiy porcelain factory in the Yaroslavl area, and a number of other projects. As a rule this is caused not by any objective complications but by a lack of responsibility and organization in the construction workers' work. It is time for the sector staffs and the party committees to give a principled assessment of this attitude toward their business on the part of some construction site leaders and to rectify the prevailing situation.

The CPSU Central Committee October Plenum stated that the state of affairs in Group B could not be changed by partial solutions. The need has arisen for broad, joint activity by many sectors. Heavy industry plants have great potential here. But their contribution to the solution of a major national economic task, let us say frankly, is still blatantly inadequate. Even in an industrial oblast like Sverdlovskaya Oblast, 1 out of every 3 or 4 enterprises is failing to produce household, cultural and consumer articles. Any collective could probably find ways and forms for producing consumer goods as the Kamensk-Uralskiy metallurgical plant, has done, for instance, by setting up the supply of good-quality dishes and evaporators for refrigerators, if there is sufficient desire and initiative on the part of the enterprise leaders and if exacting demands are made on them by local party and soviet organs. We cannot tolerate the position of those economic leaders who regard consumer goods as secondary output causing only unnecessary trouble.

At the same time it is important to create at Group A enterprises the necessary conditions for building up the production of consumer goods and to generate moral and material interest in this in their collectives. The production of such articles is still frequently inconvenient for enterprises and reduces their economic indicators, since labor productivity is as a rule low in consumer goods sectors. This can be avoided if the plan set for the collective clearly distinguishes between the production of basic output and of consumer goods. Following the example of leading enterprises, it is necessary to create not sections but modern, well equipped shops for these purposes. The planning and price formation mechanism and the system of incentives for the output of high-quality consumer goods need improvement.

Considerable reserves remain unusued in local industry. Yet the practice of the work of enterprises of this sector in Estonia and Belorussia attests to how effectively they can satisfy the population's requirements. In addition to the fact that hundreds more diverse consumer "trifles" are available for trade, an opportunity is opened up for making fuller use of manpower. For instance, in Leningrad and a number of other cities home-based "shops" in which pensioners, women with small children and so forth work are being widely developed. For instance, the Tribuna sewn goods association employs 15 percent of its staff on a home-worker basis. The experience accumulated merits wide dissemination.

To improve commodity turnover, great significance attaches to the service of studying and forecasting demand. Unfortunately, so far it is exerting little influence on the state of affairs and its conclusions and advice are of a merely recommendatory nature. It is necessary to achieve a point where forecast data reflected in the orders of trade organizations serve as a precise guideline for plants and factories, enabling them to accomplish an economic maneuver in good time, taking into account specific market demands.

The last weeks of the concluding year of the 5-year plan are underway. On the threshold of the new 5-year plan the workers of the enterprises producing consumer goods are developing actively increasing competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress. The party organizations of light industry collectives and related sectors are called on to make skillful use of the masses' initiative and of advanced experience to increase production, expand the range and improve the quality of consumer goods.

MINISTRY CRITICIZED FOR SIBERIAN OIL SHORTAGES

LD051503 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Nov 80 p 2

[Editorial comment under the rubric "Returning to a Previous Item?: Siberian Oil"]

[Text] SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on 4 October 1980 published an article by Academician A.A. Trofimuk, first deputy chairman of the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, entitled "Development Strategy."

It talked about West Siberia's leading role in the further development of the country's fuel and energy balance. The scientist dwelt in detail on a whole range of fundamental scientific, technical and social problems which require rapid solutions. In particular, the article criticized the position of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, which had made several errors in the development of Siberian resources.

The editorial board received a reply to this article from Petroleum Industry Deputy Minister E. M. Khalimov. He fully concurred with the scientist's view that, as a result of the allocation of inadequate resources and capital investments, the rate of growth of the West Siberian raw material base was way behind the oil-extraction growth rate. This was the main error in the regional development strategy. The Petroleum Industry Ministry fully supports Academician Trofimuk's proposal on rectifying the situation by increasing the amount of geological survey and prospecting work to ensure the requisite increase in stocks and raise extraction to the optimum level.

But Comrade Khalimov then tried to put the blame on other departments and remarked that the Petroleum Industry Ministry had not only repeatedly raised the question of accelerating the preparation of oil stocks but had also taken and was still taking all measures within its power to increase the amount of geological survey work in the region.

Unfortunately, the facts indicate otherwise. It is true that exploratory wells are being constructed. But the trouble is that year after year we see failure to fulfill plans for increasing oil stocks. The Tyumenskiy Obkom Bureau recently discussed the question of the work of the Tyumenskaya Oblast Main Administration for the Oil and Gas Industry in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Further Prepare Proven Stocks Of Oil, Gas Condensate And Natural Gas In West Siberia." The bureau ascertained that the oil workers had failed to fulfill the plan by even 50 percent, even though the Petroleum Industry Ministry had clearly put it too low in the first place. It noted sloppy recording of stocks and serious errors in the structure and work of the main administration's geological service. The specialists who addressed the session demonstrated convincingly that, even without summoning additional resources, the increased plan could have been not only fulfilled but overfulfilled. The obkom bureau deemed that the main administration's work in this sphere had been unsatisfactory and it reprimanded Comrade Fainu, leader of the main administration's geological service, for his own lack of discipline, for poor organization of the planned work and for incorrect treatment of subordinates.

Later on the letter from the deputy minister says: "However, as it is known, it is the Petroleum Industry Ministry's job to drill exploratory wells and extract oil, and it is only entitled to conduct geological survey work at deposits that are being exploited and in adjoining areas...." In other words, it is virtually taking up a position on the sidelines: Let the USSR Ministry of Geology take sole responsibility for new oil stocks. But what we have here is of concern to all, to the state as a whole!

Academician Trofimuk's letter also talks of the need to increase the oil recovery factor. In reply to this E.M. Khalimov says that in Siberia the Petroleum Industry Ministry is using the latest and most effective development methods approved by the sector. But, in fact, the picture is not as rosy as it might seem. Many progressive scientific and technical achievements in this sphere are still not widely used in Siberian fields. That is why in Tyumenskaya Oblast over the past 5 years the recovery factor has not increased as planned but has, in fact, fallen.

As for the other matters raised in Academician A.A. Trofimuk's article, the Petroleum Industry Ministry supports them. Including the chief one--the 11th 5-Year Plan must be the start of a new, well-thought-out and totally valid strategy for the development of Siberian oil deposits.

USSR CONSTRUCTION MINISTER KARAVAYEV IN RIGA

LD080757 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 22 Nov 80 p 1

[LATINFORM report: "Discussing Construction Questions"]

[Text] G.A. Karavayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Minister of Construction, has arrived in the Latvian SSR. He visited construction sites and familiarized himself with the work of the republic's construction workers.

G.A. Karvayev had a meeting with A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, and Yu. Ya. Ruben, chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers, with the participation of E.Ya. Aushkap, secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, F.K. Peterson, deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, and I.N. Ulmanis, Latvian SSR minister of construction.

Today, 22 November, there will be a visiting session of the USSR Ministry of Construction in Riga to examine questions of further increasing the capacities of construction organizations within the system of the Ministry of Construction and of developing their production base.

MOSCOW HOSTS 'ENERGY PROBLEMS' CONFERENCE

LD041711 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Conference Held"]

[Text] A scientific conference on "energy problems and international relations" was held yesterday at the USSR Foreign Ministry Diplomatic Academy. A report on "The Strategy of Peace and the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources" was delivered by Acad Ye.K. Fedorov.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA VIEWS RSFSR GRAINGROWING PROBLEMS

LD041029 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "According to a Comprehensive Program"]

[Text] Grain production has a special role in implementing the food program, to which our party attaches paramount significance. "Bread," L.I. Brezhnev writes in the book "The Virgin Lands," "has always been a most important product, the yardstick for all our values. Even in our age of great scientific and technical achievements, it is the peoples' staff of life."

The RSFSR's grainfields have become notably more abundant. Compare these figures: In the 7th 5-Year Plan the average annual grain harvest totaled about 77 million tons, in the 9th it was 103 million tons, and in the 10th, 113.4 million tons have been obtained. This is certainly not a gift of nature; on the contrary, nature subjected the farmers, as it were, to severe tests--of the 5 years, only 2 were favorable for growing the harvest. Even in these complex conditions, the graingrowers of Stavropolskiy Kray, Bashkiria, Omskaya, Volgogradskaya and Novosibirskaya oblasts and other oblasts, krays and republics successfully stepped up grain production. Another noteworthy victory was secured by the Krasnodarskiy Kray farmers. They fulfilled with honor the party's rice production target. The people of the Kuban, harvesting more than a million tons of rice this year, have made an important contribution to the country's food resources. Krasnodarskiy Kray is now not only a zone producing high quality wheat, but also a major ricegrowing region for the country.

All that has been achieved by the RSFSR's rural workers is the result of their staunch, selfless labor and the creation of a mighty material and technical base for agriculture. In the current 5-year plan alone tens of billions of rubles have been channeled into the sector's development. In 15 years kolkhozes' and sovkhozes' production capital has increased fourfold, deliveries of mineral fertilizers have increased to the same extent and the machine and tractor pool has been completely renewed.

Unfortunately the increase in the grain yield and gross harvests has not been in line with the major capital investments. With such a firm material and technical base as has now been created, the results could be far more significant.

Party, soviet and agricultural organs, scientists and specialists are thoroughly analyzing the state of grain farming and are seeking ways of speeding up its development. This depends not only on biological, technical and technological factors, but also on economic and social factors. That means that the problems' solution lies in the systematic, comprehensive approach.

Hitherto, farming systems have been elaborated in relation to major soil and climate zones. In the Volga Region, for instance, there are 29 million hectares of arable land. And conditions differ greatly in the various areas there. That is why in resolving specific tasks it is difficult to make use of general zonal plans. There must be scientifically substantiated systems for every oblast, kray and autonomous republic. And they must have the force of law.

Stavropolskiy Kray is an instructive example in this respect. Here, as an experiment, a system has been elaborated reflecting the present-day stages of development of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, specialization and concentration and interfarm and agroindustrial cooperation. A comprehensive grain production program has been created on this basis. And--particularly important--it takes strict account of the requirements of the overall food program.

The Kazminskiy Kolkhoz in Kochubeyevskiy Rayon is the initiator of this important work in the kray. By implementing a range of measures in conjunction with scientists, the kolkhoz members and specialists have significantly improved the standard of farming and sharply increased yield. Every hectare now yields 35 quintals of grain, and this year nearly 43 quintals have been obtained.

Unfortunately some leaders lack even ordinary managerial competence. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz specialists in Altayskiy Kray know how to obtain good harvests. A range of measures elaborated here make it possible to increase the grain harvest and obtain at least 8 million tons a year. So why did the program "not work"? They did not carry out the fall plowing in time, a number of violations of technique were permitted, some of the machines were poorly prepared for work and insufficient attention was paid to soil-protection system of the system of arable farming which insures the protection of the soil and to tillage methods which prevent erosion and which at one time were being actively introduced. Hence the result. Grain production in the Altay has begun to give rise to serious concern.

The effectiveness of any well-developed system can be nullified if responsibility and executive discipline are allowed to fall. That is why the fostering of a high degree of organization and of a conscientious approach to the task remains an important task for party organizations. This work is far from being well organized everywhere. This goes a long way to explaining the fact that in Lipetskaya and Orlovskaya oblasts grain production has not only failed to increase in the 10th 5-Year Plan, but has even fallen. Yet they have begun to receive more machinery and fertilizers. And the number of specialists has increased.

An all-round study of reserves and a profound analysis of the state of affairs shows rural party committees what tasks are still being resolved insufficiently. On some farms areas sown with grain crops are significantly smaller than science recommends. Poor use is made of irrigated lands for the production of soybeans and corn for grain, and the yield from these lands is increasingly only slowly. Yet irrigated land is the golden reserve of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. It is surely not permissible for their fertility to be only half exploited, as is happening in a number of regions. Much remains to be done to improve grain quality. Quantities of strong and durum wheats, malting barley, buckwheat and millet reaching the state's resources are still too small. All these questions require firm attention from party organizations.

Among the range of measures to increase grain production, tremendous significance is attached to the introduction of new varieties. RSFSR scientists have made a notable contribution to the achievements of selection in our country and in the world. The Saratovskaya-29 variety of spring wheat has been regarded as the standard for grain quality throughout the world for a number of years. It now occupies 17 million hectares in our country. In international trials the Bezostaya-1 wheat variety, developed by the scientists of the Krasnodar Agricultural Research Institute, came first for yield and quality. It is recommended to all countries for improving bread grain, and also for extensive use in developing new varieties.

Selection specialists have created many noteworthy varieties of corn, rye, buckwheat, millet and other crops. But they are still being disseminated only slowly. We are losing a great deal here. The potential now exists for obtaining millions of tons more grain in the fields of the RSFSR's kolkhozes and sovkhozes by means of the accelerated introduction of new grain varieties.

There must be no weak link in the overall comprehensive program, since each link is important. Having excellent varieties at our disposal is not everything. We must store them skillfully, prepare well for the sowing and observe all the rules of agricultural techniques for cultivating crops. Unfortunately in a number of oblasts from year to year a significant proportion of the seed displays low germinative capacity and high dockage.

Every year poor-quality seed is used to sow large areas of grain crops in Novgorodskaya, Pskovskaya and Irkutskaya oblasts. So the yields do not increase. What new variety can possible make up for such thriftlessness?

Certain kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and chiefs of agriculture administrations, speaking of shortcomings and unresolved questions in cropgrowing, are sometimes inclined to explain the causes "at a molecular level," since their theoretical training permits most of them to do so. But many causes can be explained much more simply: in terms of an irresponsible attitude to the task and insufficient exactingness. The acute shortage of vegetable protein has arisen only because many farms have reduced sowing of pulse crops, which has led to an increase in grain expenditure in livestock raising. On top of this, a significant proportion of the grain is fed to livestock without processing. This also leads to excess expenditure. What is needed here to impose order? Just one thing: improve the standard of leadership.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers recently set the task of creating a unified targeted "grain" program on a republic-wide scale and concentrating major forces of scientists to implement it. This will undoubtedly make it possible to discover and bring into operation major reserves in the RSFSR's grainfields and will give new impetus to all work in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum decisions and implementing the broad food program.

BODYUL ADDRESSES AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS AT PLENUM

LD031551 [Editorial Report] Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian on 20 November 1980, publishes on pages 2 and 3 a 10,000-word "abridged" version of the report delivered by I.I. Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, at the Moldavian CP Central Committee plenum on 19 November, "on the results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the republican party organization's tasks arising from its decisions and from the speech by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee." Bodyul outlines the results of the October plenum and gives an account of Moldavia's achievements during the 10th 5-Year Plan in industry and social spheres. He discusses at length the republic's achievements in agriculture. Bodyul notes difficulties in agriculture "this year, which has been unusually difficult in terms of weather conditions," stating that after a late spring and cool summer, "fall frosts and snowfalls set in earlier than ever before. The time available for harvesting late crops, which are preponderant in our republic, was reduced to 25-35 days." He adds: "It may be stated confidently that if the administration of harvesting operations had been better organized by ministries, departments and a number of local organs and if all leadership cadres had known how to create intensity in work, it would have been possible to greatly reduce the proportion of products remaining to be harvested--with great difficulty and additional losses--when the early cold spell occurred. There was also a shortage of fuel available for machinery at havest time. Bodyul goes on to note shortcomings at individual enterprises and associations in the agroindustrial sphere, and in individual rayons as regards the organization of harvesting work. He states: "In many rayons the harvesting of corn and sugar beet has still not been completed, and in some places there are still cabbages left. Although in the last few days weather conditions have been complex, the produce has not been harmed. They must be gathered in rapidly and the fall plowing must be carried out at once." Bodyul goes on to discuss the state of livestock raising in the republic, and then to survey the work of various spheres of industry, service spheres and construction. He concludes by outlining plans for the future and surveying the results of recent party report and election meetings.